Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

No. 30,765

PARIS, MONDAY, JANUARY 18, 1982

Established 1887

Japan, West Agree On Need to Ease **Trade Difficulties**

By Clyde H. Farnsworth New York Times Service

MIAMI - In an effort to check growing protectionism, the major Western trading powers and Japan have agreed to refrain from taking any precipitous unilateral actions to curb imports from other coun-

"We are acutely aware that the stability and prosperity in each of our economies is directly related to one another's and we have a special responsibility to work towards expanded and mutually beneficial international trade," William E. Brock, the U.S. trade representative, said Saturday.

Mr. Brock was the host of an unusual meeting that brought to-gether the chief trade officers of the United States, the European Economic Community, Japan and Canada to find ways to manage the trading system through the cur-rent world economic slump, which many analysts think poses the greatest threat of the postwar era to the maintenance of liberal trade. The other participants were Wilhelm Haferkamp, external affairs commissioner of the 10-nation EEC; Shintaro Abe, Japan's minister for international trade and industry; and Edward C. Lumley, Canada's trade minister.

Buy Japanese?

Mr. Abe, making his first foreign trip since his appointment to the Cabinet of Premier Zenko Suzuki last month, pledged at a joint news conference that Japan would do its part by taking "dras-tic" action before the end of Jannary to reduce much criticized nontariff barriers.

Although Japan has reduced its tariffs, it maintains a number of less visible impediments to imports, such as ngorous health and safety standards and testing re-

> U.S. and West European critics have charged, moreover, that the Japanese government and private sector continue to maintain a bias seainst imports through a "buy Japanese" policy that permeates

the entire economy.

S EAST

vated current unemployment problems in the West.

pends on the prosperity of other

nese economy by stimulating inter-nal demand, eliminating non-tariff barriers and furthering industrial cooperation in a positive way." he

U.S. officials said they regarded Mr. Abe's statements, which he had also made earlier in private meetings, as particularly import-

But Western European officials accompanying Mr. Haferkamp ex-pressed some skepticism that the Tokyo government would deliver

before," said Sir Roy Denman, the EEC's chief trade negotiator. "If all they do is cut tariffs on biscuits from 35 to 32 percent, that's not going to solve our problems."

expressed "a good deal of concern" over the possibility that the U.S. Congress might act against imports from Japan and Europe to ase unemployment in the United

The U.S. auto and steel industries have been especially hard-hit. The Japanese earlier this year agreed to curb exports of their small, fuel-efficient cars to the United States under pressure from the U.S. auto industry and the

Steel Accessations

The U.S. steel industry has now accused West European steelmakers of selling their steel in the U.S. market at unfairly low prices. The industry seeks sharply higher duties on the West European im-

Mr. Haferkamp denied that the West Europeans had competed un-fairly and declared that the EEC would muster the best legal talent

Mr. Abe took note of the issue of Japanese surpluses by saying that Japan can not live alone in the world and that its prosperity de-

"We must revitalize the Japa-

Western Skepticism

"They have made such promises

Mr. Brock said the participants

Reagan administration.

Bonn on Sanctions: It Depends...

BONN — It depends a little on who the audience is. When it's foreign reporters asking if crass commercial considerations might have something to do with the way Bonn and other European governments have been uptoeing around the Polish sanctions question, then the West German reaction is studied indignation.

By John Vinocur

New York Times Service

En route to the United States a fortnight ago, an aide to Chancel-lor Helmut Schmidt stood in the aisle of Luftwaffe No. 1, fixed a few non-German guests with a how-dare-you gaze, and said that

NEWS ANALYSIS

West German-Soviet trade was actually a trifle, half the yearly business West Germay does with Belgisumed to be more accommodating West German television viewers, for instance — then the importance of doing business with the Soviet Union and the rest of Comecon, the Soviet-bloc economic grouping, gets an entirely differ-

Poland and 'Osthandel' Add Up to Contradictions

Trade officials from Japan, the United States, Western Europe and Canada ended two days of talks in Florida by announcing an agreement to work for freer world trade to increase employment. From left: Shintaro Abe, Japan's minister of international trade and industry; William E.

Brock, U.S. trade representative; Wilhelm Haferkamp, European Economic Community external affairs commissioner; and Edward C. Lumley, the minister of international trade for Canada.

Lack of Eagerness

Then "Osthandel," literally "east-trade" in German, is described as an integral part of Ostpolitik. It's more than business in est Germany; it's a reassertion of the country's traditional role as the leading trader with the East. In addition, so the formulation goes, the trade makes an important contribution to stabilizing relationships between blocs.

The lack of eagerness all over Western Europe to run to the frost: on sanctions is probably equally based on the business and political arguments. West Europe's attitude was made plain at a special meet-

ing of NATO foreign ministers last week. The United States succeeded in getting the allies only to "identi-fy" and "examine" a package of possible restrictive measures. There was a sense afterward that some members might regard the communique's reference to "ap-propriate national possibilities" as a blank check for limited compli-

As a group, according to U.S. State Department statistics, trade with Comecon by European mem-bers of NATO accounted for roughly 4 percent of their total world trade in 1980. West Germany's involvement, 6.5 percent of its world exports, was the largest, followed by France, with 4 percent; Italy, 3.5 percent; and Britain, 2.3 percent. In contrast, U.S. exports to Comecon in 1980, the year of the grain embargo, were only 1.7 percent of its total exports.

The relative smallness of the Eu-(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Polish Primate Charges Regime **Renews Arrests**

WARSAW — Poland's Roman Catholic primate, Archbishop Jozef Glemp, said Sunday that new arrests were being made and again criticized the military regime and its campaign to extract loyalty oaths from the population.

A military official denied a statement by the Polish ambassa-dor in London that the Solidarity union leader, Lech Walesa, would be released soon from house arrest. Capt. Wieslaw Gornicki, an aide the Polish leader, Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski, said he was "anthorized to deny" the state-ment by Ambassador Stefan Stan-

A military parade, meanwhile, was held in Warsaw to mark its wartime liberation by the Soviet

Archbishop Glemp, who in his past two sermons had been critical of the regime, again hit out strong-ly Sunday at the process of forced loyalty oaths and renunciations of iolidarity membership.

In a sermon at a Warsaw church, Archishop Glemp renewed his attack on martial law authorities, charging that Poles were forced to sign loyalty pledges and leave Solidarity under threat of losing their jobs.

"In this way, the circle of people who are bostile toward the authorities is spreading," the primate said. He offered the church as a bridge between factions in the nation and said that Pope John Paul II still hoped to return to his native Poland in August for ceremonies marking the 600th anniversary of the revered portrait of the Black Madonna at Jasna Gora monast-

The report on Mr. Walesa's re-lease was made by Ambassador Staniszewski as he waited at London's Heathrow Airport for the arrival of his wife from Warsaw, Mr. Walesa "is going to be released in the very near future," he said.

"I cannot tell you the exact day, but it will be soon," he said. "The decision has been made."

By Axel Krause

International Herald Tribune

probable increase in levels of reim-

bursement to shareholders in com-

The decision, announced Satur-

But the council did not chal-

lenge the nationalization program itself, nor the method by which the

implementing law was adopted overwhelmingly by the National

panies to be nationalized.

reimbursement.

Assembly last month.

Mr. Walesa has been under

house arrest since martial law was declared in Poland Dec. 13. Mr. Staniszewski said: "It is

good news about Lech Walesa. I have just been told from Warsaw." He added: "The situation in Poland is improving, and although martial law is continuing, it will only be for another two or three

But the Polish government's chief spokesman said that no date was envisaged for ending martial law in spite of indications that it might be ended soon, the newspaper Zycie Warszawy reported Sat-

urday.
The spokesman, Jerzy Urban, said that although things were im-proving, "the duration of martial law depends on progress achieved in the stabilization of the situation in Poland."

His remarks followed a statement by Deputy Premier Micczyslaw Rakowski on Tuesday that martial law could be lifted in a matter of weeks.

"All dates or schedules circulated in the form of gossip as well as the alleged statements on the subject attributed to some officials are untrue." Mr. Urban said.

Visit by Senator

U.S. Sen. Larry Pressler, a South Dakota Republican, who had talks in Warsaw on Saturday with Archbishop Glemp, said that the release of Mr. Walesa was one of the preconditions for a resumption of U.S. aid to Poland.

He told reporters after his arrival in London on Sunday: "The U.S. cannot restore its \$750-million aid program until Walesa is released and Solidarity leaders take part in talks, and we also have an end to martial law." Sen. Pressler had an hourlong

meeting on Saturday with Arch-bishop Glemp, who has kept in contact with Mr. Walesa through intermediaries. "I got the impression that the

primate was being critical of Mr. Walesa's intransigence," the senator said. The authorities have made sev-

eral improcessful attempts to per-

tics and did not know how compli-cated things are," the senator said. The Solidarity leader has reportedly said that he cannot negotiate without the participation of his union's elected leaders, most of whom were interned without trial when the military took over.

experienced politician.

Some, including the Warsaw Solidarity leader, Zbigniew Bujak, went into hiding and are continuing to operate underground. Sen. Pressler, the first U.S. legislator to visit Poland since martial

Archbishop Jozef Glemp

suade Mr. Walesa to enter into negotiations and publicly repudiate radicals in the Solidarity leader-

Sen. Pressier quoted the arch-

bishop as having told him that Mr.

Walesa was still determined to

hold out, five weeks after the un-

"The Polish primate told me that Mr. Walesa is expecting the Communist Party to go down on

bended knees and apologize for what happened," the senator said. He said that the primate had twice referred to the union leader as an

"Archbishop Glemp said Mr. Walesa had not been long in poli-

ion was suspended.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

French Right Provisions in Nationalization Law Wins 4 Seats In Assembly

PARIS - President François

Mitterrand's Socialist Party lost four by-elections to the conservative opposition Sunday, an embarrassing setback in the first such test since general elections last summer, shortly after he came to

The losses, in four districts whose parliamentary elections were invalidated because of technical irregularities, still leave the Socialist government with a comfortable majority in the 491-seat Na-tional Assembly. But they repre-sent a symbolic political defeat that could slow the momentum of the new administration.

Former Justice Minister Alain Peyrefitte, who served in the admistration of former President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, was elected to the assembly from Provins, southeast of Paris.

In the Marne district, northeast of Paris, another neo-Gaullist candidate, Bruno Bourg-Broc, defeat-ed a Socialist, Annette Chépy-Léger, by 53.7 percent to 41.13

Pierre de Benouville, a neo-Gaullist, increased his winning margin in last June's elections in his central Paris seat, and Jacques Dominati, representing the rightist coalition, was elected to another constituency in the capital.

operating in France from national-

PARIS — France's Constitution-Council, the nation's highest judicial body, has ruled that several provisions in the government's nationalization law are unconstitu-The ruling is expected to mean a delay in the law's enactment and a

Ruled Unconstitutional in France

ous governments. The council also includes former

Mauroy into strategy meetings Sunday. The meetings are expected to continue Monday. said. Mr. Mauroy said in a commu-Authoritative government offi-cials said that the goal of the ses-sious is to modify six articles and

Senior government officials and international lawyers said Sunday "This move will slow the nationthat the immediate effect of the council's decision would be to delay by at least a month the nationalization of the groups involved -

The ruling was viewed by politi-cal observers as a setback to Mr.

The main function of the Con-

stitutional Council, established at the outset of the Fifth Republic in 1958, is to oversee presidential and parliamentary elections and to rule on the constitutionality of legislation. Its nine members, who are named to staggered nine-year terms, were all appointed by previ-

day evening, sent the Socialist gov-ernment of Prime Minister Pierre President Valery Giscard d'Estaing, but he did not take part in the deliberations, a council spokesman

niqué that the council's decision did not "place into question the nationalization program ratified by the nation." one amendment that are being challenged, notably those affecting

But its request for increases in the shareholder reimbursement proposed by the government, he said, will delay promulgation of the law and keep the groups being nationalized in "a waiting situa-tion." The proposed reimburse-ment levels had been criticized as inadequate by several of the target-

alizations, but certainly not block them," said a Paris-based interna-tional lawyer who works for severfive industrial companies, 36 all of the groups.
banks and two financial holding The ruling was

The law excluded foreign banks Mauroy and key economics offi-

cials, who had expected the law to be approved quickly. Reliable reports from ministers said the government had been prepared to announce the new heads of the nationalized groups following the regular Cabinet meeting Wednes-

Preparing Revisions

The goal of top-level govern-ment strategy meetings Sunday and Monday is to prepare revi-sions in the law to be submitted to the Cabinet on Wednesday, and then to the National Assembly for a vote, an authoritative government official said Sunday.

"There are many highly techni-cal and complex questions involved, but our view is that they can be corrected swiftly," he said.

The official added that the government hoped to have the revisions approved by the Socialistdominated parliament within five

The council said the unconstitutionality of the government's plan for reimbursing shareholders stemmed from the "unsatisfactory method" used in calculating groups' worth - measured by assets, net income and share value on the Paris Bourse - and because of "failure to take into account dividends on 1981 profits.

Plans to reimburse shareholders with bonds paying half-yearly in-terest in return for the groups'

U.S. Analysts Say Iran Has Upper Hand in War With Iraq

By Michael Getler Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON - Iran's military forces have turned the tide and appear to be winning the war against Iraq, U.S. specialists say. It is a development that is mak-

Cardinal Basil Hume, the

Roman Catholic primate in Brit-ain, said: "I welcome the news that

full diplomatic relations are today

established between our nation

and the Holy See. This further de-

velops the very good relations be-

ing some pro-Western oil states in the Gulf area nervous and which could be the first sign of Iran's reemergence as a force in the region. Although the war, started by Iraq in September, 1980, has long since slipped off the front pages in the West, specialists in Washington believe it has reached a turning point. Iran is winning on the bat-tlefield, and this could have deci-

Some of the half-dozen pro-Western oil states in the Gulf, including Saudi Arabia and Kuwait, have openly supported and fi-nanced iraq's war effort and thus have reason to fear a resurgent Iran and the aggressive Islamic Iranian revolution.

tempt in Bahrain last month.

diplomatic relations with the Unit-States, the Baghdad government of President Saddam Hussein has recently shown signs of loosening its ties to Moscow and wanting better relations with

war seemingly confident of a quick victory, U.S. analysts say the Iraqi ruler's hold on power could be threatened by the quagmire in which his forces are stuck.

whelming edge in firepower and troop strength over Iranian forces. But it failed to stop several recent Iranian offensives and seems uplikely to break up preparations for new assaults that U.S. sources say

Furthermore, some analysts say they believe the Iraqi Army is so demoralized that it can no longer

Iranians are now convinced they are winning and will insist that Irac meet their settlement demands: a complete and unconditional withdrawal from Iranian territory, identification of Iraq as the aggressor by an international panel, and payment of reparations. Iraq also has air superiority over

oil facilities in both countries are mutually vulnerable to air attack. Both countries finance their armies by continuing to export oil.

Iraq could probably scare away in- for some war supplies and unable and Lebanon are also vulnerable ed by the Revolutionary Guard. to attack. In fact, two of the lines were damaged by explosions earli-

guerrillas claimed responsibility. Immediately after the imitial push into Iran, the Iraqis adopted a cautious strategy designed to hold strategic territory and waterways and to keep casualties to a

But that careful strategy has evolved into lethargy, while trani-an forces, led by the aggressive ty, have taken the initiative.

Reports reaching the United Specialists also reason that part States say that the Iranians — of the Irania Army's problem grows forced to go to the black market out of the large percentage of Shi-

ternational oil tankers from Iran's to get spare parts for their British key oil shipping port at Kharg Isand U.S. tanks and armored vehiland by an occasional air raid; cles — have turned to an infantry sources in Washington say that strategy, using "human wave" attacks against the Iraqis, spearhead-

> Since last May, the Iranians have launched attacks all along the frontier. But the most successful assaults have been made in oil-rich Khuzistan province in the south.

The most important success came in September when Iranian forces wiped out what had been an Iraqi grip around three sides of the key oil refinery town of Abadan. And late in November, Iranian troops launched a major assault around the border town of Bostan, driving a wedge between Iraqi forces north and south of Susangerd, which had been the scene of

some of the heaviest fighting.

ranks. Iran is predominantly a Shiite country.

In Iraq, the Shiites represent about 50 percent of the population. While the Iraqi Shiites consider themselves Arabs and do not identify with the Iranians, they are generally viewed as a disadvantaged group in contrast to the Sunni Moslems, who make up much of lraq's elite and officer corps.

Thus, some specialists in Washington believe that the Iraqi soldiers do not feel they have much of a stake in the war.

Call for Peace Talks

MANAMA, Bahrain (UPI) -Chadli Klibi, the Arab League secretary-general, called Saurday for a negotiated settlement of the Iraqi-Iranian war, the Gulf News Agency said. He said only "the enemies of Islam" were benefiting



Pope John Paul II arriving at the consistory hall of the Vatican for his annual address to diplomats accredited to the Holy See.

450 Years After Henry VIII Feud, Britain, Vatican Resume Full Ties

United Press International VATICAN CITY - The Vatican and Britain have ended a 450-year-old hiatus by establishing full diplomatic relations for the first time since King Henry VIII broke with the Roman Catholic Church.

Pope John Paul II signaled the historic agreement at a New Year's audience on Saturday with the Vatican diplomatic corps when he greeted the British legation chief, Sir Mark Evelyn Heath, as a full ambassador. At the same time, the Vatican

Swiss-born Monsignor Bruno Heim, was elevated to the rank of apostolic nuncio. Nunciature Established

apostolic delegate to Britain,

I have the pleasure to announce that as of today, following an agreement with the government of the United Kingdom, consecrating the excellence of existing relations with the Apostolic See and

5 Die in U.S. Sub Incident

United Press Internation MANILA - Five U.S. Navy frogmen working in the pressurized chamber of a submarine crusing near here lost consciousness Sunday, collapsed into seawater draining from the compartment and drowned, a Navy spokesman said. The accident, on the USS Grayback, is being investigated.

with the aim of developing them, the British legation to the Holy See has been elevated to the rank of embassy," the pope said in French at his his audience with the diplomats.

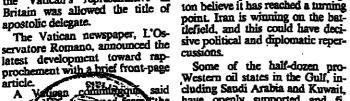
"At the same time, an apostolic nunciature has been established at London with a pro-nuncio as chief of mission," the pope said. The breach came about because Henry VIII, who was eventually married six times, wanted to wed Anne Boleyn Pope Clement VII refused to allow the English king

to divorce Catherine of Aragon, who was then his wife. When Henry went ahead, the pope excommunicated him and the Church of England supplanted the Church of Rome in England in

Britain made a first move to restore diplomatic relations with the Vatican in 1914, when it sent Sir Henry Howard as chief of a "special mission" to Rome. The legation was established nine years later, but it was not until 1938 that the Vatican's representative in Britain was allowed the title of

The Vatican newspaper, L'Osservatore Romano, announced the latest development toward rapprochement with a brief front-page article

A commitment said
that methody stemased from the
desire to further product the imppily existing sanctar friendly relations.



INSIDE

shake-up. Page 7.

frustration. Page 5.

AMC Shake-Up

Chinese Unrest

The top executive of American

Motors has left in a major

In China, recent acts of terror-

ism are causing concern. Ob-

servers cite a growing social

Specialists in Washington say there are already signs that Iran is regaining its confidence and its appetite for external adventures. They suggest that Iranians were behind an unsuccessful coup at-

Although Iraq does not have While Mr. Hussein started the

The central and most puzzling factor in the battlefield situation is what socialists say is the virtual inactivity of the Iraqi Army since the most rigard of victories.

are expected.

effectively strike back. Specialists say they believe the

Iran, but oddly, neither side uses its air force much because the vital

AND THE RESIDENCE OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPE

er this month, but Iraqi leftist

Human Wave' Attacks

Revolutionary Guard, which previously handled only internal securi-

WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

British Rail Drivers Strike Again

LONDON - Britain's rail network was halted again Sunday as train drivers continued a series of strikes in a dispute over pay and productivi-

The Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen called its members out two days last week and threatens to halt trains again on Wednesday, Thursday and Sunday. British Rail's board is to meet Tuesday and might suspend the strikers without pay, which in turn could prompt an indefinite strike. British Rail has refused to pay the 20,000 drivers the 3-percent second stage of an agreed wage pact without a

commitment on increased efficiency.

Meanwhile, there were persistent reports that voting on a walkout by Britain's 250,000 coal miners, who were advised by their union executive to strike in support of a 23.7-percent pay raise, was much closer than expected. Moderate executive member Trevor Bell said it looked unlikely that the 55-percent majority needed to call a strike would be reached. Counting will be completed Wednesday.

Reagan Wants New Cuba Trade Curbs

WASHINGTON - President Reagan has said the United States should strengthen its trade embargo against Cuba, but can no longer maintain an effective embargo against the Soviet Union without help from other countries.

In an interview published Sunday in the February issue of Reader's Digest magazine, Mr. Reagan said, "I think tightening our trade embargo is of help because Cuba's economy is in desperate straits." He did not elaborate on how the administration would tighten the embargo, which has been in effect since 1962.

Mr. Reagan also said the U.S. grain embargo against the Soviet Union, which he lifted last April, was largely ineffective. The embargo was imposed by former President Jimmy Carter after the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan in December, 1979.

Moscow Roof Collapse Said to Kill 50

8, killing about 50 persons, unofficial sources said Sunday.
There has been no official word on the accident at the Enims robot works on the grounds of the Ordzhonokidze machine tool factory, ac-

cording to the sources. The accident occurred after a heavy snowfall accompanied by temperatures hovering around manus 15 Fahrenheit (minus 26 Celsius), the sources said, and pipes under the roof froze and burst. The inner walls, not anchored to the structure's foundations, slowly crumbled and brought down half the roof, the sources said.

Israel Defers Peace-Force Decision

United Press International JERUSALEM - Israel's Cabinet postponed deliberations Sunday on letters from four European countries offering to join the Sinai peacekeeping force.

Cabinet Secretary Arieh Naor said the Foreign Ministry had not had enough time to study the letters. But a high Israeli official said the obstacles to European participation seemed to have been removed. The force is to patrol the Sinai when Israeli forces complete their withdrawal

Israel initially threatened to bar Britain, France, Italy and the Netherlands from the force because they linked participation to a call by the European Economic Community to involve the Palestine Liberation Organization in negotiations for a comprehensive Middle East peace accord. The new letters make no such reference.

Canada, Egypt Sign Nuclear Accord United Press International

CAIRO - Egypt and Canada signed a general joint statement on bilateral nuclear cooperation Sunday, paving the way for negotiations on the purchase by Egypt of Canadian reactors, uranium, heavy water and

In the statement, the two governments agreed to cooperate in the peaceful use of nuclear energy "pursuant to an agreement for cooperation to be negotiated." The statement was signed by Marc Lalonde, Canada's minister of energy, mines and resources, and Egyptian Foreign Minister Kamal Hassan Ali.

The more you know about Scotch, the more you like Ballantine's.



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For Ex-Rhodesians, Refuge Is a State of Mind

Immigrants in South Africa Take a Different View of Race Relations

By Joseph Lelyveld New York Tunes Service

JOHANNESBURG — Technically, there are no Rhodesians left in the world, since there is no Rhodesia. But white immigrants who are streaming into South Africa from Zimbahwe cling to the name and to racial attitudes that sometimes seem to put them to the right

of most local whites.
"I'm a Rhodesian; I'm definitely not a Zimbabwean," insisted Robin Ross, a farm machinery salesman. But the Rhodesia that he and other recent immigrants still in-habit is a memory and a state of mind, not a place. A used-car salesman named Ed Johnstone, whose showroom in central Johan-nesburg is bedecked with Rhodesian regimental flags and a brass plate proclaiming it to be the "Unofficial Rhodesian Embassy," summed up the attitude.

"I miss Rhodesia; I don't miss Zimbabwe," he said. Couching his reason for leaving in ideological rather than racial terms, the dealer said he had pulled up stakes not because blacks had taken over the country but because "Commu-

The same view was expressed by

an anonymous letter writer to a babwe 21 months ago are now in

rightist English-language daily here called The Citizen who asked why the South African government of Prime Minister P.W. Botha was being so soft on "the Marxist dictatorship now being established in Salisbury" under Prime Minister Robert Mugabe.

"My very un-Christian advice, born of bitter experience," the let-ter declared, "is an eye for an eye, and if you can extract two of their teeth for your one, so much the

A liberal-minded member of Parliament for the governing Na-tional Party, who has tried to ease the way for former Rhodesians settling in his district, said his Afri-kaner upbringing and his experi-ence of white politics in South Africa had still not prepared him for the sort of racial remarks he regularly heard from the newcomers. The politician said he was starting to worry that some of the whites from Zimbabwe would find their way into extremist groups that are already enjoying something of a revival.

At least 10 percent of the 200,000 or so whites who were in Rhodesia the day it became Zim-

Mugabe Says Zimbabwe Plans to Buy MOSCOW — The roof of a robot-testing building here collapsed Jan. Key Industries for Worker Control

SALISBURY - Prime Minister Robert Mugabe has said that his government plans to buy control of certain key industries and hand them over to the country's black

Speaking Saturday at rallies or-ganized by his ruling Zimbabwe African National Union, Mr. Mugabe said that the move was part of the government's new "national transformation" plan to hand eco-nomic power to the nation's 7 mil-

Before we have control of our

mines and farms, commerce and industry, we have no real power,"

Mr. Mugabe pledged government action to take greater control of the white-dominated mining and farming sectors. He said the government wanted to create a sitnation in which businesses would be run and owned by the workers.

"But we will not take the businesses by force; we will buy whatever we can take over," he said. "Whatever we take will be handed over to the workers so that they

South Africa. According to Interi-or Ministry statistics, about 14,000 whites from Zimbabwe arrived in 1981, helping make it the biggest year for white immigration that South Africa has seen since 1976.

In all, there were about 40,000 mmigrants, more than double the level of two years ago, when the number of new arrivals barely exceeded the number of South Africans who emigrated.

The largest group of immigrants were economic refugees from Brit-ain, mainly the dependents of skilled workers who have been recruited by South African compa-nies that still find it cheaper and easier to overcome shortages of craftsmen with foreign workers than to train large numbers of blacks. Most recently, South African recruiters have been in Vienna signing up Polish refugees.

Most Conspicuous

It is the former Rhodesians ossessing what they believe to be special insight into racial conflicts — who become most conspicuous and are likely to have the

In simplest terms, their experience tells them that such conflict in the land they have chosen is likely to get a lot worse in the coming years and that South African whites are too complacent.

On the part of the former Rhodesians, there is disapproval especially of the way Afrikaners treat blacks. In their own country, they prided themselves on being more polite and on having to rely less on obviously repressive laws; outsiders frequently concluded that they were more adaptable in their racial attitudes. But it is the adaptability of the Afrikaners that bothers them in South Africa.

Rob Hinwood, a mechanic who works in a garage where the other employees are mostly Afrikaners or blacks, is nonplussed by the re-

which are much too close for comfort by his standards. "Lots of the guys get very, very friendly," he said. "Some of them even let blacks call them by their first name. Where I come from, that's a

The sense that there was something excessive about race relations in South Africa stuck in his mind. Those who hated blacks seemed to hate blacks too much, he said, while South African blacks show none of the respect for whites that the former Rhodesians

regard as their due.
Similarly, a steelworker now employed in Benoni, near Johannesburg, spoke nostalgically of the "very good girl" who used to look after his children in Gwelo, in Zimbabwe. He would not entrust the children to a South African black, he said. "It's their cheekiness," he said. "They've been educated far too fast."

Regional Leader Fired in Caucasia

MOSCOW — The Communist leader of a small area in the northern Caucasia region that reportedly was hit by riots last October has been dismissed for incompetence. A Tass dispatch in Prayda on Saturday said the North Ossetian party committee found First Secre-

tary B.E. Kaboloyev guilty Friday of "serious inadequacies" and dis-missed him. Tass said the meeting was attended by Ivan Kapitonov, a party secretary from Moscow who is often sent to trouble spots. Unofficial reports last year from the region's capital, Ordzhoni-

kidze, said security forces imposed a curiew there and sent police and troops to restore order after clashes between Ossetians and Ingushi, two peoples with a history of conflict. There have been no

Syrians and Russians Discuss Action on Golan the talks with Mr. Gromyko. The agreement on strategic cooperation In his interview with Soviet telein his interview with a copressed vision, Mr. Khaddam expressed vision, with his

By Serge Schmemann New York Times Service

MOSCOW — Syrian Foreign Minister Abdul Halim Khaddam, at the end of a visit to Moscow, said he and his Soviet hosts had discussed undisclosed measures to counter Israel's annexation of the Golan Heights.

Mr. Khaddam made the statement Friday in an interview with Soviet television that also was carried by Tass. Soviet reports on Mr. Khaddam's talks with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko made no reference to any decisions

But Arab diplomats found it sig-nificant that Tass listed Marsha? Nikolai V. Ogarkov, the Soviet chief of staff and first deputy min-

diplomats said this suggested that an increase in Soviet military aid to Syria was among the chief topics in the meetings. Arab diplomats had said last week that Mr. Khaddam would seek additional military aid. Syria already receives most of its

weapons from the Soviet Union, and President Hafez al-Assad signed a 20-year friendship treaty with the Russians in October, 1980. Under the terms of that treaty, when situations arise that jeop-ardize peace or security, the Soviet Union and Syria "shall enter without delay into contact with each other with a view to coordinating their positions and to cooperate to remove the threat ... and to re-

visit, which he said dwelled prima-rily on the Middle East. "Special attention was paid to discussion of the danger posed by the recent Is-raeli decision to annex the Golan Heights, and measures to counter these aggressive Israeli actions," he said. He did not elaborate. Mr. Gromyko, in a speech delivered Friday and published in Sat-

urday's Pravda, described the annexation of the Golan Heights last Dec. 14 as "adventurism bordering in the future on political suicide." He charged that Israel had been emboldened to take the step because of support and encouragement from Washington.

Mr. Gromyko ridicaled Wash-

Bonn's Policy on Sanctions: It Depends ...

(Continued from Page 1)

ropean figures masks the trade's full importance. Most of the business (more than \$8 billion in total West German commerce with the Soviet Union in 1980) involves major, highly technical segments of Western Europe's national economies, often the most vital segments in terms of strengthening their worldwide competitive positions. Research and new product development can be dependent on income from business with the East. In difficult economic periods, the Eastern connection is particularly valued; the planned Comecon economies, though inefficient, make relatively stable clients.

The Polish situation has produced some interesting contradic-tions in the ways Osthandel is regarded. In Italy, the Socialists and other moderate leftist parties have spoken out more or less in favor of spaces out note or less in rayor of scrapping participation in the big natural gas deal with the Soviet Union. But the generally conservative financial daily, Il Sole 24 Ore, in a moment of heterodoxy, insisted that the deal and its \$3.6 billion worth of contracts for Italy must be saved. Meanwhile, the govern-ment, a coalition of Christian Democrats, Socialists and small center-left parties, has said it is taking "a pause for reflection" on the pipeline issue.

Strongest Lobby

No such statement has been forthcoming from Francois Mitterrand's Socialists. France actually forced Thomson-CSF to downgrade the level of technology being supplied in its part of the pipeline deal because the items involved had possible military use. But Americans helping to plan a meeting in Paris on further tightening strategic exports to the East say the French do not appear interested in talking about decisions and specific defails.

Predictably, the anti-sanction lobby is strongest in West Germany. Industrial leaders such as Otto Wolff von Amerongen, the leading proponent of trade with the Soviet Union, regularly insist that sanctions are pointless, a line that ironically dovetails with that of the left wing of Mr. Schmidt's Social Democratic Party.

The West German public has also been told that about 200,000 jobs are dependent on Osthandel, not to mention the lives of a few major companies such as AEG-Telefunken. The company, West Germany's second largest electrical and electronics industrial group, has not made a profit since 1976, its critics say, because of

There is an additional twist in West Germany's reluctance to impose sanctions. West German banks not only hold about a quar-ter of Poland's debts to the West; The council's ruling stemmed from a petition submitted mainly those banks, in the absence of a by conservative legislators

companies needing trade with the East and loans at home, banks that must prop up local companies while seeking to avoid a Polish de-

in Europe under the circum-

significant stock market in the stances. Mr. Schmidt has spoken, country, provide most of the essential financing for West German industry. This has created a circle of disgust with events in Poland. But interwoven interests among ailing he has also said that the only meaningful step against the Russians is an U.S. wheat embargo.

And that, Mr. Schmidt's friends have suggested, the irony fully apparent, would have to be defined in Washington in line with There is no lobby for sanctions NATO's phrase about "appropriate Europe under the circumate national possibilities."

Primate Charges Military Renews Arrests in Poland

(Continued from Page 1) law was imposed, said that Archbishop Glemp was extremely anxious to get serious negotiations under way again and was afraid that if this did not happen there could

be civil war.

The archbishop said that there were radicals on both sides, Sen.

Pressler reported. Although the primate criticized Gen. Januzelski, he implied that there were tougher

Takeover Law Found Flawed

(Continued from Page 1) shares were ruled legal by the

On Sunday, authoritative government sources reiterated earlier estimates that the reimbursement costs to the government would to-tal about 28 billion francs (\$4.78 billion). They declined to say how much higher the government might much higher the government might go in meeting a new requirement. The council did not suggest an alternative method for evaluating the groups' worth, government and legal sources said. One of the sources said finding an alternative could create "a monster head-ache"

The council also ruled unconstitutional a section of the law permitting the government and heads of nationalized companies to negotiate the sale of foreign affiliates once the takeovers are completed. and it urged that some form of separate control be established. A clause defining which of France's banks are to be national-

ized was declared unconstitutional

on the ground that it excluded

banks of "a mutualist or cooperative character * Three banks are involved, authoritative government sources said, indicating that they now will be included in the nationalization list. "We will be making all the necessary changes," an official said Sunday,

the wings, the senator said.

Sen. Pressler quoted the primate
as saying he did not know how much longer Gen. Jaruzelski, who is party leader, premier, army chief and the head of the ruling Military

Council for National Salvation, would be in power.
"The primate said the situation was very unstable," the senator

mate had asked for continued food aid regardless of the political situa-In another development, Mass was broadcast on Polish radio Sun-day for the first time since the mili-

Sen, Pressler said that the pri-

tary crackdown.
The broadcast of Sunday Mass was one of the first concessions wrested from the authorities in strike negotiations in Gdansk in August, 1980, that gave birth to

Solidarity.

The Polish press agency PAP said that the military authorities had acknowledged public opposition to their plans to increase prices by up to 400 percent and decided that the increases and compensatory pay rises would be amend-

"The changes will be presented to the public as soon as possible." PAP reported. It said that after a meeting Sat-

urday to review public discussion of the increases, the government's economic committee declared: "It is generally considered that the proposed heating and energy charges are too high."

The authorities announced plans on Dec. 31 to increase prices of food, consumer goods and services by between 200 percent and 400 percent. Officials said at the time that the increases for electricity and heating would take effect on Feb. 1 and were not negotiable.

Finance Ministers Meet

PARIS (Reuters) - The finance ministers of France, the United States, West Germany, Britain and Japan met here informally on Sunday to discuss Poland's debts to the West, informed sources said.

with Tel Aviv because of the annexation. "Only a hopeless politi-cal simpleton can be fooled by the spectacle raised around the 'suspension' of this pact," Mr. Gromyko said. "It was arranged to deflect attention from the fact that Washington and Tel Aviv have become direct co-participants in aggression against Arabs.

Mr. Gromyko placed consider-able stress in his address on the Soviet-Syrian friendship treaty. The Soviet Union, he said, will do "everything necessary" to enable rela-tions between Moscow and Damascus to develop.

Since the signing of the friendship treaty, the Soviet Union re-portedly has sent 3,000 to 5,000 military advisers to Damascus, But the Soviet-Syrian relationship re portedly has remained largely one of convenience, tinged with mutual

During the Syrian-Israeli con-frontation over Syrian missiles in Lebanon last spring the Soviet Union gave Syria loud propaganda support but privately was said to have urged caution. According to reports from Damascus, Soviet military assistance to Syria has not increased substantially since the treaty was signed, and economic aid from Moscow is still substantially less than that offered by West Germany and other West European countries.

The basic benefit of the treaty to Moscow, diplomats say, is that it provides the Soviet Union with an opening to the Middle East. For the Syrians, the fundamental benefit is the public support of a major power in their struggle against Israel and in their maneuvering within the Arab world.

UN Vote Called Off UNITED NATIONS, N.Y.

(NYT) — Syria abruptly called off a Security Council meeting Friday when it found that it lacked the minimum nine votes needed to punish Israel for annexing the Golan Heights.

According to Western diplomats, an intensive effort by the United States persuaded Zaire and Panama to drop their support for a proposed resolution cutting off weapons and suspending economic aid to Israel. That left only eight of the 15 council members in favor, one short of the number required to adopt a resolution.

Japan, West In Consensus

(Continued from Page 1) available to fight the industry cas-

He said that the council that manages the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, the world trade charter, was the appropriate body to deal with complaints such as those brought the U.S. steel in-

dustry.

The U.S. government, meanwhile, has accused Canada of unfairly discriminating against American and other foreign companies through the investment and energy policies of the Ottawa governmen

The Miami meeting was called not to discuss specific bilateral is-sues such as the investment and steel quarrels — although they came up anyway in the corridor discussions - but rather to find a way to redefine general principles

to prevent a further deterioration of the world trading climate. "We all recognize the protec-tionist strains that now exist," said Mr. Lumley of Canada. "The fact that we are talking to each other is probably the most important thing



Acting President Manno Koivisto voting Sunday in Helsinki.

Finland Starts Voting For a New President

HELSINKI — Finns began voting Sunday in the first stage of finding a presidential successor to Urho Kekkonen, who for 25 years guided their country in its delicate relations with the neighboring So-

viet Union. Opinion polls indicated that 40 percent of the voters, in choosing an electoral college, would cast their ballots for Finland's biggest party, the Social Democrats, who have nominated Premier Mauno Koivisto as their candidate. The 301-member college will appoint a president Jan. 26.

Mr. Kekkonen, 81, was prominent in moves toward East-West détente that culminated in the 1975 European Security Conference held in Helsinki.

He resigned in October because of ill health. It was uncertain whether he would be physically able to cast his vote during the balloting Sunday and Monday in which 3.9 million Finns are enti-

tled to take part. A high turnout has been predicted, especially in view of relatively

mild winter weather. The Front-Runners

The latest opinion polls indicated that about 20 percent of the vote might go to the Center Party, which is backing Johannes Virolainen, the speaker in Parliament. A similar percentage is forecast for the conservative National Coalition Party, which has nominated Harri Holkeri.

Mr. Koivisto, 58, who has been acting president during Mr. Kekkonen's illness, has long enjoyed wide popularity. But his avowedly non-Marxist brand of social de-mocracy has alienated the Stalinist wing of the Communist-dominated People's Democratic League while still leaving him open to attacks from the right.

The eight presidential candidates include one backed by the league, which may win enough support to play a significant role in the final choice by the college.

The principal issue in the campaign has been the question of who could best manage the comtry's foreign policy. To become Finland's first leftist president, Mr. Koivisto would need backing from outside his own party, if the

opinion polls prove correct.

Shifting Alliances Two of the small parties have already said they would back him in the electoral college, but this might not be enough to ensure his election. In any case, the college is theoretically free to give the presi-

dency to any qualified Finn. The results of the two-day election could also leave the parties with almost unlimited scope for electoral deals, with many members crossing party lines before a

U.S.-Czech Relations Expected to Stay Cool

By Henry Kamm

New York Tunes Service PRAGUE - Despite a recent hopeful development in relations between Czechoslovakia and the United States, officials of the two countries remain pessimistic about the possibility of a thaw in the frig-

id atmosphere.

At the end of last year, President Reagan signed a measure ending a controversy that dates from the Communist takeover in 1948. It will also make Prague richer by 18.4 tons of gold.

The gold was seized by Germa-ny from Czechoslovakia in the Nazi occupation of the country in World War IL It was recovered by the United States at the end of the war and placed under a U.S.-British-French trusteeship pending the distribution of seized assets to all occupied countries. The United States sequestered the gold when the Communist regime in Prague seized all private enterprise, including the holdings of Americans and of Czechoslovaks who had fled from the Nazi occupation and

become U.S. citizens. Twice, in 1964 and 1974, complex negotiations led to initialing of agreements, but both were ulti-mately rejected in Washington. The current agreement has gained the consent of Congress and the president's signature, and Czechos-lovak and U.S. officials expect it to be concluded, possibly this month, with an exchange of signatures.

Prague has agreed to pay \$81.5 million to U.S. claimants, and in return the gold will be sent here. French approval was given many years ago, and Britain has more recently given its consent. U.S. offi-cials consider the settlement favorable to the claimants.

But an act that might have become a symbolic turning point in relations is expected by neither side to have that effect. In the U.S. view, Czechoslovakia's convergence of opinions with Moscow and the government's repression of dissidents and disregard for other human rights preclude progress.

This is particularly so, U.S. offi-cials say, because of Czechoslovakia's strong endorsement of the military crackdown in Poland. Prague's insistent denunciations of liberalization in Poland are regarded by many Czechoslovaks as hav-ing been a mirror image of the harsh criticisms that Poland ex-pressed of Czechoslovakia's brief

'spring" in 1968. The official Prague information outlets have been virulent in their comments on Mr. Reagan's sanctions against and criticisms of the Soviet Union over Poland's martial-law measures. On the other hand, there has been no official re-

port here of Mr. Reagan's approral of the gold-claims settlement. In an interview, a prominent of ficial voice, the acting chief edito of the Communist Party newspa per, Rude Pravo, denounced eve

the gold agreement.

Unstable Partner "We still think of the Unite States as an unstable partner, wit changes his word under pressure. said the editor, Zdenek Horeni, n ferring to the rejections of the ea lier agreements. "We have now in tialed the third accord. We accep ed under blackmail the claims the American administration."

The editor, who is also an alte nate member of the party's Centr Committee and president of the union of journalists, did not e plain what he meant by blackmai A senior Foreign Ministry of

cial dealing with U.S. affairs d scribed the relationship with if United States as one in which Pr gue's doors were always op while Washington refused to st While Czechoslovakia is alwa ready to receive official visitors the highest level, the official sa no Czechoslovak ambassador h been received by a secretary state since 1969. He added that

1976, without explanation, t United States canceled a project visit by a Czechoslovak deputy f eign minister to Washington. Czechoslovakia chafes un U.S. refusal to grant it most-vored-nation status in tariffs refusal that greatly reduces acc of Czechoslovak products to U.S. market - as well as Expe

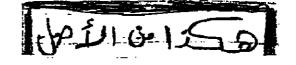
Not only does Prague's attit on human rights make the grant of trade privileges unlikely, such a grant also requires u law a formal commitment that country will practice a liberal F

Import Bank credits and gust

cy of allowing emigration. The Czechoslovak official that Prague was liberal in its ! tude, but refused to give a for.

"We can't subscribe that so one will check every year whe we are good boys or not," he s This is denigrating."

A Western diplomat in Pra reviewing the outlook for Il balancing the gold settler against Soviet-U.S. tension Poland, Czechoslovakia's introducent trials and harassment dissidents and persecution churchmen unwilling to accept ficial restrictions, seemed resig This will be a tough year,



Canada Police Paid Killer For Evidence

By Henry Giniger New York Times Service OTTAWA — A 42-year-old con-struction worker who pleaded guilty to the murder of 11 children

the Vancouver area was paid \$100,000 by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police for revealing the graves of some of his victims. The payment, disclosed by British Columbia's prosecutor

moments after the trial ended Thursday, has touched off a political uproar in Canada, with critics demanding a parliamentary inves-

Robert Kaplan, the federal solicitor general who has jurisdiction over the Mounted Police, acknowledged that the deal raised "moral questions." Earlier, he defended the payment but said authorities did not have a "standing offer of \$10,000 for a body." Disclosure of the payment came outside the Vancouver countroom

after the defendant, Clifford Robert Olson, suddenly changed his plea from not guilty to guilty. He was sentenced to II concurrent life

Parole in 25 Years

Mr. Olson, who was a suspect in the case when paid to lead the police to the graves, will be eligible for parole after 25 years. But Justice Harry McKay recommended that he never be freed. Mr. Olson has spent half his life in prison for other crimes, such as burglary.

The murders — from November, 1980, to August, 1981 — involved the deaths of three boys and eight girls. The victims, ranging in age from 9 to 18, disappeared from their homes in the Vancouver area in southwestern British Columbia.

Mr. Olson, who is married and has an infant son, is reported to have come under suspicion as early as December, 1980. Although he was under surveillance, five additional murders were committed the following July. He was charged with one of the murders in August
— the stabbing of 14-year-old Judy

When the trial opened Monday, Mr. Olson entered a not-guilty plea. His lawyer had been expected to try to establish grounds for in-

Change of Mind

defendant suddenly changed his mind, however, ex-plaining that he wished to spare his family and the families of his victims the anguish of a prolonged

Attorney General Allan Williams told reporters that Mr. Olson had been paid \$30,000 for evidence in four of the murders and \$10,000 for each additional body that he helped the police find.

According to a police document,

there had been some doubt about whether the evidence would be admissible in court. The idea of recovering the money was also con-templated, although Mr. Olson's wife was said to have already drawn \$90,000 of it from a trust

account established in her name. Explanations for the willingness of police to pay Mr. Olson includ-ed the lack of hard evidence, and the desire to end the uncertainty facing the families of the missing children.

French Barge Crash Kills 5

United Press Interna METZ, France - Five men died and two were reported missing after a barge rammed a bridge across the Moselle River in eastern France and broke a gas line early Sunday, police said. Twenty-seven rescue workers were treated for gas poisoning and houses in the town of Richemont were evacuated.

Tax Increase Decision Is Viewed as Imminent By Senate Republicans

By Steven R. Weisman New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Republican leaders of the Senate have pressed President Reagan to accept a \$45billion package of tax increases to bring the federal deficit down in the next two years. They said a decision by Mr. Reagan on the mat-

After a 75-minute session with Mr. Reagan on Friday at the White House, the senators said the president had not made a final decision on whether to include tax increases in his budget. But their arranged appearance before re-porters in the White House press room was another sign that Mr. Reagan was prepared to overcome his personal misgivings and approve a measure to improve government revenues.

"Nobody wants to advocate tax increases," said Sen. Robert J. Dole, Republican of Kansas, who is chairman of the Senate Finance Committee. "But we're concerned about the deficit in '83 and '84." The other Republicans advocat-

and H. Baker Jr. of Tennessee, the majority leader, and Sen. Pete V. Domenici of New Mexico, chairman of the Senate Budget Com-

Mr. Baker predicted that Republicans in both the House and Senate would come to an ement with the White House on the basic ingredients in the 1983 budget, which Mr. Reagan plans to submit on Feb. 8. The budget is for the fiscal year that begins next Oct. 1.

"A decision is imminent," Mr. Baker said. "I think that within the next few days you will have a decision by the president on these is-

White House officials, at the same time, suggested that Mr. Reagan would almost certainly attempt to keep his decision on tax increases secret at least until the time of his State of the Union message on Jan. 26.

Several weeks ago, it was dis-closed that Mr. Reagan's top aides at the White House advocated a \$45-billion, two-year package of increases in taxes on liquor, gasoline, tobacco and other items.

Then last week, Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan, a longtime opponent of tax increases, yielded and endorsed the idea. On Monday, the necessity for some increases got the endorsement of some Republican leaders in the House, although the House members disagreed sharply on which revenues to increase. A few also continued to oppose tax increases.

White House officials expect the president to approve a package yielding roughly \$15 billion in new revenues in the 1983 fiscal year and another \$30 billion to \$35 billion in 1984. The aim is to bring

Albania Assembly Picks Adil Carcani As New Premier

VIENNA — Addi Carcani, first deputy premier of Albania, has been named premier, the Austrian news agency reported. He succeeds Mehmet Shehu, who committed suicide last month, according to an efficial approximant of the total official announcement at the time. Mr. Carcani, 60, was elected Fri-day by the Albanian People's As-

sembly, the news agency said. In a speech later he promised to "consistently adhere to the political line" of Albanian leader Enver

Mr. Carcani, who has special ized in economic matters, said Al-bania may attempt to shed some of its isolationist image and improve relations with both East-bloc and Western countries. But he emphasized plans to adhere to Albania's strict party line, and he attacked the United States and the Soviet

Union as "oppressive powers."
Yugoslavia's Tanjug news agency said the makeup of Mr. Carcani's Cabinet, which was announced Friday, indicated that a purge had been started against Shehu supporters. It claimed that the dismissal of Pecol Shehu, the late premier's nephew, as interior minister "made it plain that the so-called suicide of Mehmet Shehu was not a self-willed act."

The official Albanian media meanwhile continued lengthy reports on Mr. Hoxha's appearance before a parliamentary session Thursday in what appeared to be an effort to squelch rumors that he had been killed in a shootout with

Zia Lands in Italy for Visit

United Press International ROME - President Mohammed Zia ul-Haq of Pakistan arrived Sunday for a four-day visit to Italy. Gen. Zia will meet with Italian government officials and Pope John Paul II before visiting Romania later this week.

the 1984 deficit down to \$55 billion to \$60 billion, compared with a projection last month of \$162 billion by the Office of Management and Budget.

In addition to gasoline, tobacco and alcohol, the administration is being asked to consider new taxes on natural gas combined with a decontrol of natural gas prices. Mr. Reagan is on record as opposing taxes on natural gas, but other officials have said he might accept them from Congress.

Some members of Congress also want Mr. Reagan to increase taxes on luxury items, and Sen. Dole's staff is exploring the idea of a new



ALL IN THE FAMILY — Charles S. Robb, a Democrat, being sworn in as governor of Virginia. With Gov. Robb at the inauguration in Richmond was his wife, Lynda Bird, a daughter of the late President Lyndon B. Johnson.

WASHINGTON - The Democratic Party's rulemakers, moving away from the reforms of recent years, have rewritten the delegateselection procedures in ways likely to increase the power of big-state delegations, elected officials and

candidates to be as influential in the convention hall as they were in 1972, 1976 and 1980. In the future. personal pledges or state laws notwithstanding, delegates can vote for any candidate. The principle of

GOP to Spend \$63 Million on 1982 Elections

ORLANDO, Fla. - The Republican Party intends to spend more than \$63 million this year to in-crease its strength in the already Republican-controlled U.S. Senate and to retain or improve its present level of 192 members in the

House of Representatives, accord-

ing to party campaign strategists.

Although the party in power in the White House usually loses seats in an off-year congressional election, Republican political directors said Saturday that conditions in 1982 were ripe to "break history." They said the Democrats could be outmaneuvered in financ-ing, campaign technology and ac-

Gov. Carey Says He Will Not Seek 3rd Term in N.Y.

ALBANY, N.Y. — Gov. Hugh L. Carey has announced he will not seek election to a third term and will devote himself instead to an effort to make New York state "at once compassionate and com-

Surrounded by his family, Cabinet and closest aides, the 62-year-old governor said Friday, "I have decided to devote all of my strength to finishing the work of these past seven years, to achieving a program that sets a certain, safe course for this state's future, to seeking a victory more enduring and more important than any personal triumph at the polls."

The governor, whose standing in public opinion polls has fallen to a low, appeared in good humor throughout the address but seemed near tears at the end of his statement, when his staff members gave him a standing ovation.

His announcement came as he prepared to propose a 1982-83 budget, which the state's budget director has said would elicit "screams and yells." Gov. Carey is fees for state services and in the gasoline tax. Many programs are expected to be cut severely.

Gov. Carey, who began his first

four-year term Jan. 1, 1975, has long had presidential ambitions and has recently relished his role as a Democratic Party spokesman in denouncing Reagan administration policies.

Teamster Leaders Reported to Back **Wage-Freeze Plan**

Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — Teamsters union negotiators have agreed to a new nationwide trucking contract that sources close to the talks said includes a wage freeze, a reduction cost-of-living increases and other major concessions aimed at preserving the remaining union jobs in the industry.

Details of the new contract were not announced, pending ratifica-tion by the union rank and file, but Teamster President Roy L. Williams said Friday the provisions will protect the jobs of about 300,000 Teamster drivers and other employees covered by the National Master Freight contract. Since the last contract was

signed three years ago, more than 120,000 Teamsters have lost jobs because of the economic slump and new competition from nonunion truckers taking advantage of government deregulation of the industry.
According to sources close to

the trucking negotiations, the Teamsters leadership accepted a contract that includes a wage freeze for at least one year. It was not clear whether the agreement would permit the Teamsters to seek a renegotiation of the freeze later in the 39-month contract.

The tentative agreement goes next to the Teamsters' 110-mem ber negotiating committee, and then to rank-and-file members. The current agreement expires March 31.

ODEON LEICESTER SQ&HAMMERSMITH SUNDAY 24th JANUARY at 9.00pm PRESENTS ON LARGER THAN LIFE THEATREVISION LIVE IN COLOUR AS IT HAPPENS FROM PONTIAC SILVERDOME, MICHIGAN. THE SUPER BOWL XVI Cincinnati Bengals v San Francisco 49ers

tivities such as polling, advertising and training.
"Breaking history for us is to

gain even one seat in the House. Nancy Sinnott, executive director of the National Republican Congressional Campaign Committee, told the Southern Republican Leadership Conference in Orlando. "History has never seen a time when there has been a combined party resource of \$60 million to \$70 million to elect just a handful of people to the House and Sen-

In September, 1978, the Federal Election Commission reported that the Republican Party had raised \$63.9 million for that year's congressional races. The Demo-crats had raised \$14.4 million, the

We hope to increase our majority in the Senate, because we are going to spend at least as much as the Democrats will," said Susan Bryant, political director of the National Republican Senatorial Campaign Committee. "What's more, we are better prepared technically. We know how to do survey research better than the Democrats do and we know how to target our voters better than the Democrats do."

banking service.

capital structure.

practical solutions.

In an unsettled world we know there are business

risks as well as opportunities. Our skill lies in

We are as reliable in handling trade finance as

multinational projects. We are as much at home

We operate in depth across five continents and

problems with the resources to implement

when assembling finance for the biggest of

in our demestic markets overseas as in the international capital and money markets.

combining realistic advice on complex financial

"Sheer numbers favor us in the Senate race," she said, "There are 20 Democratic incumbents up for re-election in 1982 and only 12 Republicans. In addition, there is an open seat with the retirement of Sen. Harry Byrd," Harry F. Byrd Jr., independent of Virginia, has announced he will not seek anoth-

Some of those Democrats have

St. Lucia Leader Quits, Calls Vote

The Associated Press CASTRIES, St. Lucia — Prime Minister Winston Cenac has resigned after a weeklong strike by nation's business community and labor unions.

The business community, which had joined opposition parties in calling for new elections, responded to Mr. Cenac's resignation Saturday by opening stores and

Mr. Cenac appointed an interim government headed by Michael Pilgrim, deputy general of the op-position Progressive Labor Party, and called for national elections to be held by July 31.

been in office a long time, and some of them have never had to run a tough, tough race," she add-

By David S. Broder

Washington Post Service

They also increased the

maneuvering room of all delegates

and made it harder for the

adherents of minority causes and

proportional representation that

allotted delegates to trailing candi-

dates in primary elections will be

party leaders in 1984.

committee's \$26-million budget, as much as \$11 million would go as direct contributions to Republican candidates. The rest will pay for advertising and polling. She said that of the 12 Republican incumbents running for re-election, the party was concerned about only two of them, S.I. Hayakawa of California and Lowell P. Weicker Jr. of Connecticut.

She identified the most vulnera-ble Democratic-held Senate seats as those now occupied by Robert C. Byrd of West Virginia, the Senate minority leader; Harrison A. Williams Jr. of New Jersey, convicted in the Abscam investiga-tion; Paul S. Sarbanes of Mary-land; Lawton Chiles of Florida; and John C. Stennis of Mississippi. Miss Sinnott said the congressional committee had not yet se-

lected its top congressional races, primarily because many states are still undergoing reapportionment.
"We've got a \$37-million budget, and all of it will be spent helping Republicans win House races,"

Gets Major Revision by Democrats

bonus delegates or a so-called

In a night and day of fast-moving decisions Friday, the party's commission on presidential nominations, headed by Gov. Jim Hunt North Carolina, also delayed the start of the 1984 voting by pushing back the lown caucuses

Presidential Nominating Process

and the New Hampshire primary. Gov. Hunt said at the conclusion of the session that the decisions will "help us win and help us govern" and "will make the convention more representative of the mainstream of the party."

In three sessions that began after dinner Thursday and ended early Friday evening, the commis-

• Set aside about 550 seats at the 1984 convention — about 14 percent of the total — for unpledged elected and party officials, including up to two-thirds of the Democratic senators and repre-

 Freed pledged delegates from the threat of replacement by the candidates they originally promised to support and allowed them leeway to reflect the changing sentiment of their constituents.

 Permitted all states to provide a bonus for the winning candidate at the expense of trailing minority

 Permitted 13 "organization states," including New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois and Texas, to return to the previously banned "loophole primary," where a plurality of voters supporting the leading candidate can elect all the

delegates.

The changes, reversing the trend of the past 12 years toward increasing grass-roots activists' control of Democratic presidential nominations, were supported, in the main, by members of Congress, state party chairmen, leaders of organized labor and representatives of former Vice President Walter F. Mondale and Sen. Edward

M. Kennedy of Massachusetts. The recommendations will be approved in final form by the commission at a meeting in early February and then must be reviewed by the Democratic National Committee before going into effect.

retains its status as the first caucus state, but would move its date from Jan. 21, as it was in 1980, to Feb. 27. New Hampshire would still be the first primary state, but it would be held March 6 instead of Feb. 26 as in 1980.

Here is what the commission did on the major issues:

 Unpledged delegates: More than 400 slots for unpledged delegates will be apportioned among the states, on the basis of their delegation size and the number of major elected Democratic officials. Among those unpledged delegates will be up to two-thirds of the House and Senate Democrats, cho-sen by their respective caucuses. The remaining uncommitted slots will be distributed by state committees to Democratic governors, big-city mayors and other elected

and party officials.

• Pledged delegates: The commission unanimously killed the "jerking" rule that allowed a can-didate to pull off the convention floor any delegate who threatened to bolt and bring in a loyal re-

 Proportional representation: The commission voted to allow both caucus and primary states the option of offering a "winner-takemore" bonus of one delegate in each congressional district to the high candidate in that district, before the remaining delegates are apportioned by popular vote.

Portuguese Rally **Against A-Bombs**

LISBON - Tens of thousands of demonstrators have marched through Lisbon and the northern city of Oporto in Portugal's first big protest against nuclear arms. In a statement supporting Satur-

day's rallies, Portugal's pro-Soviet Communist Party said that the only threat to the country is from the United States and that serious proposals for ending the arms race have come from Socialist countries, not the United States.

Portugal's main opposition party, the Socialists, boycotted the rallies, saying the organizers were deliberately ignoring a Soviet nuclear

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Nicaragua, Though 'Anti-Yanqui,' Discovers That U.S. Is Still Needed

By Warren Hoge New York Tunes Service

MANAGUA - Everything from auto license plates to government stationery proclaims this country to be "Free Nicaragua," but the reality is that its fortunes are dependent upon other countries, particularly the United States.

Its economy can be rescued only through the cooperation of the Western financial community, and

NEWS ANALYSIS

political peace can be won only through an understanding with Washington.

It is an unhappy (act of life for a revolutionary leadership that fought under an "anti-Yanqui" banner and largely believes in Marxist analysis. But it is an accepted fact, and the poor state of relations with the Reagan adminis-tration is a source of genuine de-spair and, at times, fear in Mana-

gua.
"We know that we cannot produce the profound social gains we want if we are in confrontation with the United States," said Sergio Ramirez Mercado, a member of the three-member governing

The Reagan administration be-lieves the Sandinistas mean to extend their ideas of governing and the influence of the Soviet Union and Cuba throughout Central America, and it has reacted in a way that justifies Mr. Ramírez's use of the word "confrontation."

Military Threats

U.S. officials talk openly of sponsoring or supporting military moves against this country of 2.5 million people. On the diplomatic front, they are trying to persuade other Western governments to re-duce their backing for the revolutionary regime. In response, the Sandinistas are intensifying the buildup of militias and reserve units and scrambling to hold the

Suspension Is Ended For Nicaraguan Paper

The Associated Press MANAGUA - Government security officers have allowed La Prensa to resume publishing after a two-day suspension. The suspension was the sixth imposed by the leftist government that came to

power in July, 1979. La Prensa was occupied by Nicaraguan soldiers after a demonstration Wednesday outside the newspaper's offices by supporters of the ruling Sandinistas. Three persons were wounded in a shooting, and police said three La Prensa employees, presumably guards, had been arrested.

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Europe and in the Americas.

Among the charges directed at the Sandinistas by Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. is that they are constructing "a platform of terror and war," that they have "steadily increased the drift toward totalitarianism" and that they "are proceeding to push against our fundamental values."

The administration accuses the Sandinistas of aiding the guerrillas in El Salvador and has cut U.S. aid in retaliation. Latin American and European diplomats based here and opponents of the Sandinista regime argue that it would be difficult for the Sandinistas to curtail all assistance to people that helped them in their own insurgency.

Secretary Haig's reported interest in being perceived as the shaper of U.S. foreign policy is nowhere more satisfied than in daily readof the official Sandinista press. He has become the principal

bogeyman.
"He seems to believe that the United States cannot lose one point, and we are one of those points," said Mr. Ramirez. "It's bringing back the politics of Taft and Teddy Roosevelt from the beginning of the 20th century."

Less Repression

Mr. Haig's charges also appear to be grounded in ideology. Despite his complaint that the Sandinistas are violating "fundamen-tal values," it is indisputable that Nicaraguans today suffer less repression of fundamental freedoms than do the people of coun-tries in the region like Guatamala and El Salvador whose rightist governments do not draw the same kind of critical comments from

"Nicaragua is not one of the governments in the hemisphere that has instituted summary execution or torture," said Tom J. Farer, a Rutgers University law professor who is president of the Organization of American States' Inter-American Commission on Human Rights. The group conducted a survey of Nicaragua in October. 1980, something it hopes to do shortly in El Salvador and has been rebuffed from doing in Guatemala by the government,

While stressing that he was barred from directly contrasting member nations, Mr. Farer said that Nicaragua was "in another category altogether" from more authoritarian Latin American re-

The Sandinistas' strong-arm tactics have included rigging the 51-member Council of State to assure themselves a majority, postponin elections until at least 1985 and restricting political parties to or-ganizational activities short of "proselytizing." There has been minor harassment of opposition

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political figures, but nothing approaching the assassination cam-paigns that have decimated the political middle and left in Guatemala and El Salvador.

The Sandinistas want to impose single party rule, and the election delay is seen as a strategy to provide more time for the full functioning of the mass organizations that they hope will give them highly responsive grass-roots backing.

Conquering Army

The Sandinistas marched into Managua in July, 1979, as a conquering army, and the proprietary sense it gave them persists. Significantly, the army and the national police are called the "Sandinista" rather than the "Ni-

caraguan" army and police.
Washington fears that the model they ultimately choose will be Cuba, where no opposition parties operate. However, the Sandinistas have not hampered the activities of the church or multinational companies, two victims of the Cuban

A third break with the Cuban experience, and one that Fidel Castro himself urged on them, is an attempt to achieve coexistence with the private sector. Business-men still control 60 percent of the economy, and their departure from Nicaragua would most likely mean the loss of support the Sandinistas need from Europe, Latin America and the Socialist International

Flying the blue and white Nicar-aguan flag as opposed to the red and black Sandinista one has taken on a combative nature in Nicaragna today. Blue, white red and black flutter jointly above official buildings in Managua, as a number of interested parties wait anxiously for the country to show its

Armenians Claim Role In Paris, Geneva Blasts

PARIS - Armenian activists have claimed responsibility for an explosion in Paris and two in Geneva. A bomb planted outside a bank in the eastern part of Paris caused serious damage to the building and blew out windows in buildings nearby, but no one was hart, the police said. Two explosions in Geneva damaged parked cars but caused no injuries.

In Paris, responsibility for the explosions was claimed by an Armenian group formed to gain the release of an Armenian imprisoned for taking part in the occupation of the Turkish Embassy in September. In Geneva, a caller told the police that the bombs were planted by a group seeking the release of a man of Armenian origin convicted of killing a Turkish consular em-

227,000

127,000

146,000

123,000

277,000

1,746,000

274,000

160,000

602,000

1,230,000

2,266,000

255,000

336,000

591,000

570,000

5,173,000



HAITI INVADER — Jacque Pierre, left, one of a handful of invaders who set out to overthrow Haiti's government, leaves a U.S. Coast Guard station in Opa-locka, Fla. Mr. Pierre was injured in a fall aboard a sailboat before he was picked up by the Coast Guard off the Haitian coast. Some aftackers were reported to have reached shore and to be holding out against government military forces.

NAACP Seeks to Enter Tax Case on Race Bias

By Stuart Taylor Jr. New York Times Service

WASHINGTON -- The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has filed papers in the Supreme Court seeking to block an action by the Reagan administration that at least temporarily would grant taxexempt status to more than 100 private schools that discriminate on the basis of race.

For the first time in modern history, the United States government has explicitly condoned avowed racial discrimination," the NAACP said Friday in its unusual petition to intervene in a pending

In a related development, Sen. Howard H. Baker Jr. of Tennessee, the majority leader, and two other Republican Senate leaders said after a meeting with President Reagan on Friday that they would give a high priority to his sugges-tion Tuesday that Congress enact a new law prohibiting tax exemp tions for organizations that discriminate on the basis of race.

Mr. Reagan, responding to a storm of public criticism, in effect asked Congress to outlaw the poli-cy his administration had adopted ur days before. Sen. Baker said that "the president was very emphatic" Friday that "he intended to have that legislation to us as soon as possible and for action

"I don't think the president has ever been so misunderstood as he was on this," Sen. Baker said.

Lawsuits by 2 Schools

The Supreme Court case in which the NAACP sought to intervene Friday grew out of lawsuits against the government by Bob Jones University of Greenville, S.C., and Goldsboro Christian Schools of Goldsboro, N.C., which had been denied tax-exempt status by previous administrations because of their racially discrimina-

a week ago, when it revoked an 11year-old policy of denying tax ex-emptions to schools that practice racial discrimination and said it would grant tax exemptions to the two Carolina schools.

Mr. Reagan said Tuesday he would submit legislation to prohi-bit tax exemptions for organiza-tions that discriminate on the basis of race — in effect, to reverse the new policy announced by the Treasury and Justice departments. But officials say that policy will eventually be put into effect unless Congress enacts a new law.

rights groups contend the new pol-icy is illegal and violates an out-

Washington.

standing court order in a case pending in U.S. District Court

They cite the unanimous conclusion of the five federal court deci-sions on the issue that the tax laws do not provide for exemptions to racially discriminatory organiza-

by Pentagon officials since their to sources, told alliance diplomats two nonlethal chemicals that make that no decision had been made on up the eventual toxic agent are not mixed together until the weapon is

U.S. Considering Cruise Missiles

By Walter Pincus Washingson Past Service

WASHINGTON - The Army is studying the feasibility of putting chemical warheads on groundlaunched Cruise missiles of the kind now scheduled to be based in Western Europe, according to re-cently released congressional testi-

The Cruise missile, with a range of 1,500 miles (2,400 kilometers), is one of a number of weapons being studied as possible carriers of a controversial new generation of binary chemical munitions, according to the testimony.

By law, President Reagan must certify to Congress that production of new chemical weapons is in the national interest. Although he has not yet done that, the Pentagon received White House approval for more than \$1 billion in the fiscal 1982 and 1983 budgets that would allow one kind of chemical weapon — the first new nerve-gas artillery shell — to be turned out in fiscal 1984.

A decision by Mr. Reagan to re-sume building chemical weapons could set off new political turmoil in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, since these weapons would be primarily designed for

At a hearing before the House Appropriations Subcommittee on Defense last September, Maj. Gen. Niles J. Fulwyler, director of the Army's nuclear and chemical Army's nuclear and chemical weapons directorate, said that the concern of the NATO governments over chemical weapons "derives in a great deal from the civilian population."

"If chemicals are used, the civilian population would be greatly affected," he said. "Neither we nor they provide protection to the ci-

The Pentagon maintains a stockpile of aging chemical weapons in West Germany and the United States. They are of an old design that has the nerve gases and other chemicals already mixed. The bi-

U.S. Planetary Probes May Survive Fund Cuts

By George Alexander
Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — The U.S. planetary exploration program, in danger of extinction as recently as a month ago because of the Reagan administration's budget cuts, may be given new life through a series of smaller, less expensive projects in the 1980s, according to the president's science

The adviser, George A. Keyworth, who was a weapons physicist with the Los Alamos National Laboratory in New Mexico before he was appointed director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy, was widely quoted two months ago as having recommended that no new planetary projects

be started in this decade. But Mr. Keyworth said in an interview that he was only referring "to Voyager- and Galileo-type mis-

"We just won't be able to afford such big missions in the future," he

The \$600-million Voyager, which consisted of a pair of twin probes, explored the planets Jupi-ter and Saturn in 1979, 1980 and 1981, and Voyager-2 is en route to reconnoiter the planets Uranus and Neptune several years from now. The \$700-million Galileo is

Galileo has become a favorite target of both administration and congressional budget-cutters in recent years. Mr. Keyworth said he could not discuss the status of the project until the fiscal 1983 budget is released in another few weeks, but he implied that the administration would push for continuation of the project. Sources in the National Aeronautics and Space Ad-ministration confirmed this inter-

But Galileo may be the last of its kind for a long time. Instead, Mr. Keyworth said of future projects: "Can we come up with a series of missions with narrowly defined objectives in the size and

price class of the Explorers? We want to keep planetary exploration alive without pricing ourselves out of the market."

Explorers are a group of about 60 diverse satellites, ranging up to 700 pounds (1,120 kilometers) in weight and costing \$60 million to \$100 million each, that have been in use since the late 1950s.

Scientists have been discussing among themselves for a year or so the desirable features of probes to the moon, Venus, Mars or Jupiter. Typically, such spacecraft would carry one, two or three experianswer some of the tantalizing questions raised by the first generation of planetary probes, the Vikines and the Voyagers.

Exploring the Moon

High on their list is a small probe that would be placed in po-lar orbit around the Earth's moon, so that all of that body's surface would eventually be scanned.

In reducing the U.S. probes for the 1980s and 1990s, one casualty is likely to be television cameras. Although they have provided breathtaking images of other worlds, TV cameras impose substantial stabilization requirements on a spacecraft, increasing both its

on a spacecrart, increasing both its weight and its cost.

Mr. Keyworth expressed great enthusiasm and support for the space telescope, a 12-ton instrument 94 inches in diameter that should see objects 50 times farther than those observable by Mount palemar's 200-inch telescope, and Palomar's 200-inch telescope, and the gamma ray observatory, a smaller instrument designed to capture the extremely energetic photons called gamma rays. Both are to be carried into space later in the decade by the space shuttle.

He was, however, noncommittal about the space platform, a still-hazy concept of a U.S. space station that NASA is widely rumored to have at the top of its shopping tist in the fiscal year 1983 budget.
The platform would provide a
great deal of work for the space
shuttle, which would transport its structural parts into space, but it would also be extremely costly.

Moratorium Lifted

As Carriers of Chemical Warheads

Last year the administration lifted a 12-year moratorium on pro-ducing chemical weapons and got Congress to approve \$23 million for building facilities at Pine Bluff, Ark., where binary chemical weapons would be produced. At that time, the NATO allies were reas-sured that building the facility did not necessarily mean production of weapons would be authorized.

After recent reports that a Pen-tagon study had recommended basing the new chemical bombs in England, Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger, according

either production or deployment. The United States stopped

building chemical weapons in 1969, and later ratified the Geneva Protocol renouncing first use of

Although the United States in the past has built bombs to be dropped from airplanes and shortrange rockets that deliver poison-ous nerve gas and other chemical agents, the use of the Cruise missile would be the first time such chemicals would be in a warhead

with so long a range.

Because it could deliver nerve gas from West European bases to targets in the Soviet Union, the Cruise missile would be the most controversial of all systems being proposed for the new chemical

White House Orders New Curbs on Media

By Jack Nelson .

Las Angeles Times Service
WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration, in another attempt to control the release of information, has issued a sweeping order instructing government officials to clear all major media interviews with the White House.

The order, in the form of a memorandum to Cabinet secretaries from James A. Baker 3d, the White House chief of staff, applies to requests for interviews from print journalists as well as to requests for radio and television ap-

The order is not as restrictive as President Reagan's directive last Tuesday curbing government employees' contacts with reporters on national security issues, but it is more sweeping in that it covers all subjects and applies to a broader range of government officials.

Last Tuesday, Mr. keagan, deoloring leaks of classified information as "a problem of major pro-portions," banned federal employees from "all contacts with any element of the news media in which classified National Security Comcil matters or classified intelligence information are discussed," unless such contacts are approved by "a senior official."

The memorandum was distributed to officials at a Jan. 6 Cabinet meeting, according to a White House source, and was signed by Mr. Baker but written by David R. Gergen, Mr. Reagan's communica-

"Specifically," Mr. Baker told the Cabinet members in the memo. "it is requested that whenever you or anyone under your jurisdiction receives an invitation for an interview on a Sunday talk show, morning network television, ... or you consult with the White House prior to your acceptance."

Government officials have interpreted the order to mean that they must get White House approval for all individual interviews with

print journalists. And the White House reportedly has been flooded with requests for approval of media contacts since the memo was

Mr. Gergen said Friday that the der that would restrict individual interviews with print journalists. However, he said, because of reports that it has been interpreted that way, he has called a meeting of government public information officers for Monday to clarify the

Mr. Baker's memo was given to Cabinet officials and was circulated among heads of agencies and senior White House officials. It has led to distribution of additional memorandums on the press restrictions to lower-level officials and has been given high priority in staff discussions in some depart-

'Major Press Interviews'

Arthur P. Brill, the Justice Department's deputy director of pub-lic affairs, said that the order did not apply to all press interviews, just "major press interviews." Asked how he could distinguish between the two, he answered, "On a case-by-case basis."

Although Mr. Baker's memo has not surfaced publicly before, there were news accounts last week of a memorandum from John R. Block. the secretary of agriculture, to his subordinates that was based on the Baker order. It specifically mentioned the restriction on print in-

However, at the White House. Larry Speakes, the deputy press secretary, appeared to be unaware of the wording of the Block memo and denied that it applied to print journalists.

Asked about the memo, Mr. a large amount of confusion here between the classified material confidential, top secret, etc. I would like you to mentally draw a line here in your minds about

Precautions Ordered By U.K. on Boeing 737

By Richard Witkin

New York Thnes Service WASHINGTON — Authorities in Britain have ordered all British operators of Boeing 737 airliners to take special precautions in snow or freezing rain to guard against accidents on takeoff.

The order follows the crash of an Air Florida 737 into a Potomac an Air Florida 137 his a Potolisac River bridge in Washington during a snowstorm Wednesday, killing 74 of the 79 persons aboard and four on the bridge. By nightfall Saturday, 50 bodies had been recovered from the icy water.

The order by Britain's Civil Avi-ation Authority had evidently been in preparation before the accident last week. The sources in Washing-ton said the inquiry into the Air Florida crash would include the incidents that led to the British ac-

The London order, issued Friday, specified that the action was being taken because of several incidents in which Boeing 737s had

shown a tendency to climb precipi-tously or roll after taking off in a snow or other forms of freezing with Allie

British pilots of Boeing 7378 were ordered to take two steps.

First, when wing flaps are extended to certain moderate positions, pilots are to increase the takeoff speed at least 2 to 5 knots above, normal. Second, they are to limit the rate by which the nose is lifted, into the air to 3 degrees per sec-

There has been no firm indication that a slow takeoff or exces-sively rapid lifting of the nose had anything to do with the Washing-ton accident. In fact, Frank H. McAdams, a member of the safety board team investigating the crash, said Saturday that preliminary in-dications are that the flaps of the Air Florida plane had been extended beyond the moderate position found in all previous incidents.

However, safety experts have been concentrating on the weather, conditions as the likeliest possible answer to why the plane was un-able to climb properly. Specifical-ly, they think there may have been a buildup of snow or ice on the

pianes' surfaces. The Boeing Co., builder of the 737, issued an operator's bulletir last June similar to the British or; der. But that was an advisory, while the British order makes the precautions mandatory.

Officers' Release Reversed in Chile

SANTIAGO — Chile's highes court has reversed a military cour decision that freed three high ranking secret police officer accused of conspiring to kill for mer Foreign Minister Orland

Letelier.
The ruling Friday by the Su preme Court of Justice said the in nocence of Gen. Manuel Contreras, Col. Pedro Espinoza and Capt. Armando Fernández "ha not been clearly established." Th decision cleared the way for reopening an investigation into Mi-Letelier's murder.

The three officers had been so quitted of forging passports al legedly used by assassins to ki Mr. Letelier with a bomb in Wash ington in September, 1976. The were prosecuted and freed after 1978 request by the United State their extradition.

ACTUALIDAD ECONOMICA 224,000 weekly Spain 234,000 monthly to be a two-pronged scientific assault on Jupiter; it is scheduled to be launched in 1985. Italy The NAACP sought Friday to take up the defense of a legal position the administration abandoned 160,000 ESPANSIONE/HARVARD quarterly Italy 51,000 monthly Finland **Favorite Target** weekly Norway 177,000

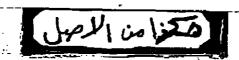
The NAACP and other civil

SENIOR EXECUTIVE POSITIONS

Published every Monday, this is a compilation of senior positions published in the INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE and other selected publications. Comments concerning this feature can be addressed to Juanita Caspari in Paris.

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Dr. Julio Iglesias Puga covered his face as he arrived in a police car at his Madrid apartment house Sunday after being beld by kidnappers. His son Carlos shielded him from cameramen.

Troops Raid ETA Hideout and Free Captive Unhurt

MADRID - Anti-terrorist troops Sunday freed the kidnapped father of Spanish singer Julio Iglesias and arrested four persons, all Spaniards, in a raid on a Basque bideout of the ETA extrem-

Dr. Julio Iglesias Puga, 66, was unhurtafter 19 days in captivity, police said.

Two men who police at first thought were Latin

Americans abducted Dr. Iglesias, a gynetologist,

Dec. 29 at his Madrid clinic and demanded a \$2-

million ransom from his son. No ransom was paid, police said. Premier Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo phoned Julio Iglesias at his home in Miami to information of the

successful operation. Authorities said two young ETA members were arrested in the early-morning raid on the two-story house by special operations troops and detectives.

From when the first sound was heard until the troops stood in my room only six seconds went by," Dr. Iglesias told his son Carlos.

Carlos iglesias said at a news conference that his father had been drugged by the kidnappers and "taken to their prison in the trunk of a car." The man and woman who own the house in the Zaragoza village of Trasmoz, where Dr. Iglesias

was held, were also detained. Interior Minister Juan José Rosón led the raid operation from a command post in Madrid.

An official statement said the earlier arrests of several suspected ETA members had been crucial in locating Dr. Iglesias. It said 13 persons were being held under anti-terrorist legislation as a re-

U.K. Alliance Argues Over Seats

But 'Carve-Up' & Seen as Essential to Gaining Power

By William Borders New York Times Service EXETER, England - Stephen

Mennell, secretary of the local branch of Britam's new Social Democratic Party, thinks his party can easily win the Exeter seat in the next parliamentary election but only if the local Liberal Part will stand aside in its favor.

Michael Browning, chairman of the Exeter Liberals, believes is party can also win next time - lut only if the local Social Democats stand aside. And so, like local officials of the

two parties all over Britain, Mr. Mennell and Mr. Browning have been negotiating, mindful of the undisputed fact that their anance must remain unified if it is t have any hope of defeating Britan's two major parties, Labor and Conserv-

"After all, the game we'r in is a game about power," Mr. Bowning said, explaining why his Liberal Party will very likely agre not to run a candidate in Exete, in exchange for Social Democatic concessions elsewhere n this

Alliance Leads Pols

The Social Democratic Party was founded a year ag by four disaffected Labor Part members - all former Cabinet ninisters. It was only last fall that the Social Democrats agreed to the electoral alliance with the Liberts who, despite a distinguished past, have

· been in eclipse for most of the 20th

With the Labor Party torn by a bitter ideological dispute and the Conservative government holding firm to an unpopular economic policy, the new alliance has quickly become a credible political alternative in Britain. A Gallup Poll published just before Christmas gave it 51 percent, with the Conservative and Labor parties tied at 23 percent each.

Everything depends on what the politicians describe as "the great carve-up" of Britain's 635 parliamentary seats, dividing them equally between the two alliance parties. But some constituencies are far more likely to be won by an alliance candidate than are others, and both parties want as many of these seats as possible.

Exeter, for example, is "so winnable for us that it may be given to a national figure from some other part of the country," according to John Tyler, a former member of Parliament who is coordinating the Liberals' negotiations for the and Cornwall, including Exeter.

Mr. Tyler said this city, now in the hands of the Conservatives, presented the right mix for a strong alliance showing. Though the Liberals have not won seats here in recent times, they have usu-ally made strong showings. With the help of the Social Democrats, the alliance hopes to take addi-

"The great carve-up" will ulti-mately help determine the senior party in the alliance and the pro-cess has aroused high passions on both the local and the national

Earlier this month, William Rodgers, one of the Social Democratic Party's four national leaders, For U.S. Missiles angrily broke off the negotiations with the Liberals, accusing them of "thinking in terms of their own limited local interests," rather than of the alliance's broad national

sure sign, as one political commentator after another put it, that the two parties' honeymoon was over, they resumed negotiations a few days later. In a significant gesture of conciliation last week, the Liberal candidate in a Glasgow consti-tuency agreed to step aside in a coming by-election in favor of Roy Jenkins, who is the only one of the four Social Democratic leaders

with the Liberals — as expr by Mr. Rodgers — persists.

Mr. Meanell, 37, the Social Democratic Party secretary in Ex-eter, who quit the Labor Party last January, put it this way: "For the resign if his party changes its stand Liberals, the end of the game too and rejects the NATO decision, often over the years has been putting up candidates and running in elections — not winning elections or governing. Now there is a real Moscow agrees to arms curbs. U.S.

tional votes from the Labor and Conservative parties.

Although the outburst was a

who is not in Parliament. The Social Democrats' irritation

lions of young people, now in their 20s and 30s, who sacrificed their educations and career ladders to

participate in the Cultural Revolu-The Peking cabdriver falls into this age group. Said to be in her early 20s, she was working in the lowly service sector, like many of

the Cultural Revolution refugees.

According to Chinese sources, she was told Jan. 10 that she would lose the next two months of bonuses because of an argument with her boss over wages. Bonuses can nearly double a cabdriver's income. Angered, she drove her 1940s vintage taxi to historic Tiananmen Square, where thousands spend their day off visiting the Forbidden City, the Martyr's Memorial, museums and Mao's mau-

Passing Mao's resting place, she

ed, foreign observers regard them as symptoms of a larger, more pervasive social frustration caused by the clash of rising expectations and economic scarcity and by the sense of individual helplessness in an autocratic political system. Communist leaders who once inspired the nation to revolt now acknowledge this slow social boil and take every

Although many middle-aged and elderly Chinese are content in the quieter, more moderate China of Deng Xiaoping, the Communist Party deputy chairman, the society still crackles with resentment and cynicism from two groups that consider themselves the newly

First are the hundreds of thousands of demobilized soldiers who cast their fortunes with what had once been a secure and prestigious job only to be sent back to their impoverished rural homes because of budget cuts that forced a reduction in China's huge standing

Schmidt Says Plan Will Not Change

BONN — Chancellor Helmut Schmidt has said the United States would station new medium-range nuclear missiles in West Germany even if Bonn withdrew its support

for the deployment.

Although Mr. Schmidt did not elaborate Saturday on his statement. Western diplomats said the U.S. was entitled, as one of the vic-torious World War II allies, to equip its forces in West Germany with whatever arms it chose. They said they could not recall the chancellor raising such a prospect previously.

Mr. Schmidt was defending support for NATO plans at a rally of his Social Democratic Party in north Bavaria The chancellor has threatened to

which foresees deploying 572 Cruise and Pershing-2 missiles in Western Europe from 1983 unless chance of governing, but they must and Soviet negotiators are discussremember that the only reason for that chance is that we have come onto the scene." ing such controls at disarmament talks that resumed in Geneva last week.

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Social Frustration Is Seen as Cause of Terrorism in China picked up speed and turned into lized soldier from the countryside the crowd, knocking down a pho-

army uniform.

to live in the same city as his girl-

friend set off a huge explosive de-vice at the main railway station of

the Chinese capital. Eighty-one

bystanders were hospitalized and

nine died, including the young

bomber, who reportedly had

dressed for the occasion in his old

crowded bus was blown up last

June, killing 50 passengers and in-

juring 150 according to Zheng

Ming magazine, a journal based in

Hong Kong. The writer, who

claims to have been a witness, said

that local authorities later discov-

ered that one of the passengers had

planted a bomb because he was de-

pressed over marital or job prob-

In the coastal city of Fujian, a

By Michael Weisskopf Washington Post Service

PEKING — A disgruntled taxi-cab driver docked of her bonus after a dispute with her boss plowed her car at high speed into a crowd of Chinese tourists a week ago, killing several persons, according to informed Peking sources.

Three to 10 persons were killed the reports vary — and as many as a dozen were seriously injured, including the young driver who fi-nally smashed into the marble bridge leading to the Forbidden

Known acts of terrorism have been rare in the tightly controlled Chinese society since the open warfare of the Cultural Revolution ended a decade ago. Although inner-family violence is not uncommon, public outbursts are consid-

In the past 18 months, however, sporadic episodes of terrorism reportedly have caused hundreds of deaths and maimings. There has been a bombing in the Peking train station and on a Fujian bus, a short-lived uprising in southern China and communal fighting in the northwest.

While these incidents are isolatecaution to contain it.

Perhaps more alienated is the so-called lost generation — mil-

the reprocessing of waste.
Yet, as their achievements are being acclaimed, Indian scientists are questioning whether their country is a scientific nation and even whether it will ever be one.

For example, countering govern-ment publicity statements are arti-

tographer's stand and dozens of people until she slammed the vehicle into the Golden Water Bridge outside the Forbidden City, according to Chinese sources.

The woman, whose name is unknown, was hospitalized with head Hospital workers who worked

overtime to receive and treat the injured were shocked that the woman would turn her anger against innocent people. No Comment

The Foreign Ministry, which takes questions of foreign reporters. would only say the matter was under investigation. Fifteen months ago, a demobi-

curity, officials refused comment.

As usual in cases of public se-

Zheng Ming also reported that

more than 3,000 former soldiers calling themselves the Disillusioned Brigade because they were unable to get jobs after demobilization staged a violent uprising in a small south China town last July. all but taking it over for three days before they were repulsed.

In China's sensitive northwest region that borders the Soviet Union, communal fighting and ethnic group demands for greater selfrule have shaken social stability in Xinjiang Province and prompted

top party leadership changes.
The most recent incident took place last June when 200 of the largest minority group, the Uighurs, tried to storm a Chinese Army base near the city of Kashi, according to a Xinjiang source. The Uighurs were beaten back and their leaders arrested after intense fighting, the source said.

Gandhi Increases Funds for Scientific Research

By Michael T. Kaufman

New York Times Service NEW DELHI — Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's government, in an attempt to stimulate India's often sluggish bureaucracies of science and technology, has increased diinvestment in research from \$576 million to \$888 million a

Mrs. Gandhi has assigned the highest importance to revitalizing a scientific establishment that, despite its achievements in space and nuclear energy, is often described as imitative, slipshod and wasteful.

The prime minister recently named S.M. Swaminiathan, an internationally honored agricultural scientist, to lead a national scientific council that will coordinate India's hundreds of research institutions. At the same time, Mrs. Gandhi said all vacancies in the fields of scientific research would be filled immediately.

Mrs. Gandhi makes frequent public statements extolling India's scientific achievements or exhorting more and better research.

Antarctic Trip Praised

Most recently, she congratulated scientists aboard India's first laboratory vessel bound for Antarctica. There had previously been praise for those scientists responsible for sending an Indian satellite into space with a payload designed and made in India. There are also frequent references to India's status as one of the nations that can by itself maintain the full nuclear-fuel cycle, from the refining of ore to

cles by people like Subbiah Arunachalam, an officer of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, who in a series of reports if, 49, a member of the Israeli V. Fox, 63, a retired United Press of Scientific and Industrial Re-

charged that science in India was type of research to the national poorly practiced.

Among the reasons he suggested were a lack of motivation and discipline, a national preoccupation ith quantity rather than quality. the absence of a critical tradition and the frequent watering down of pure scientific research by what he said were often faddish assertions made under the banner of applied research or applied technology.

Little Impact Abroad

After studying international scientific journals, Mr. Arunachalam concluded that Indian work had relatively little impact abroad.

Another view of Indian science. published in the United States Bulletin of Atomic Scientists, said that 60 percent of all investment in scientific research in India involved space, atomic energy and defense, and that "the contribution of this

economy and social and public welfare has been next to nothing." Even scientists involved in these programs conceded that on a costaccounting basis, more and better hardware could probably have been acquired by shopping abroad. But they said intangibles such as teaching training skilled engineers and building scientific self-confi-

Mrs. Gandhi, who is said to read widely on scientific issues, has balanced praise of the space program with admissions that the country has "not succeeded in providing facilities and a general climate to fully encourage intellectual in-

dence justified their efforts.

Giri Deshingkar, a fellow at the Center for the Study of Developing Society, said military work, though secret, was probably of the highest quality and that the space regarded as the most successful of all laboratories.

He said that the universities pour out thousands of graduates whose doctorates are either plagiarized or the equivalent of a term paper in a Western college. In general, the national laboratories developing tools and methods of operation for industry and farms have failed, Mr. Deshingkar add-

His assessment supported the view of a Western scientist here who said that at the upper levels of each discipline India had produced scientists of the "highest caliber" but that there was little depth. He said that at the government airplane-design plant in Hyderabad there were 60 top aeronautical engineers but that the design of any significant aircraft would require

Seymour Hess, Space Meteorologist, Dies

NEW YORK — Seymour Lester Hess, 61, the meteorologist who issued mankind's first weather report from Mars, based on data radioed from that planet by the Viking I spacecraft, died Friday.

"Light winds from the east in

OBITUARIES

the late afternoon," Mr. Hess reported in Pasadena, Calif., on July 27, 1976, after looking over the data radioed from Mars by the Viking lander, "changing to light winds from the southwest after midnight. Maximum wind was 15 miles per hour." At the time, he was leading a team of meteorologists monitoring the Mars probe.

Moshe Harif

Charles G. Whiteford BALTIMORE (UPI) - Charles G. Whiteford, 67, former national

editor and chief reporter on gov-ernment and politics for The Balti-

which his wife and eldest son also

Emil C. Danenberg

more Sun, died Friday.

OBERLIN, Ohio (AP) - Emil C. Danenberg, 64, the president of Oberlin College and a noted pia-nist and teacher, died Saturday of cancer, college officials said.

Jack V. Fox

Knesset (parliament) from the op-position Labor Party, was killed Saturday in a traffic accident in International correspondent, died Friday of cancer. He was de-scribed by his first boss, Walter Cronkite, as the quintessential wire service newsman for his fast and vivid reporting on stories from murder trials to space shots.

R. Parker Sullivan

SANTA MONICA, Calif. (AP) - R. Parker Sullivan, 67, chairman of the board and chief executive officer of General Telephone from 1962 to 1979, died Thursday of a heart attack.

John Jarman

OKLAHOMA CITY (AP) -John Jarman, 66, who represented Oklahoma in Congress for 26 years, died Friday of cancer. He switched from the Democratic Par-OXNARD, Calif. (UPI) - Jack ty to the Republican Party in 1975,



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Have you digested that? O.K. Now pass the mustard!



Reach out and touch someone

Budget Complicates EEC Form Price Talks

ledia

BRUSSELS - Aready embroiled in a dispute cer who pays what into Common larket funds, the 10 members of ae European Economic Communty this week begin their annual betle over farm prices.

Despite the continuing quarrel over the communit's costly food surpluses, the EE Commission

appears ready to ropose one of the most generousprice increases in several years, difornatic sources The FEC executive body will meet Monday to lecide how much more the community should pay out this year under its system of

guaranteed price for its 8 million farmers. farmers.

If it makes it proposals final—
and differencesamong the 14 commissioners could cause delays—
agriculture ministers from the 10
countries will take their first look
at the package on Thesday. That will nark the start of what

diplomats believe vill be months of tough barraining Added Significance
This year's nepotiations have added significance ecause lengthy talks have so far faled to produce a plan to reform a \$25-billion budget that allows that \$25-billion budget that allows the second seco budget that allocate more than 60 percent of total speding to agri-

cultural subsidies.

EEC foreign minisers ended the latest round of talk on Friday, still split on the issus of cash rebates to Britain and ilk subsidies

to small farmers. Poul Dalsager, the Danish agriculture commissione plans to ask Youths Riot fd 2 Days

In Norway Artic Town The Associate Press OSLO — Riotig broke out unexplicably Saturdy and Sunday in the Arctic Nortegian city of Tromso, as more tin 400 youths smashed windows tooted shops and threw ice blockat policemen. Police said 35 yiths were ar-rested Saturday, ad Norwegian radio said 22 were aken into cus-tody Sunday. Mostif those arrest-

ed were said to be etween 15 and 21 years old.

his colleagues to agree to a "stan-dard" increase of around 9 percent for many key products, the diplo

Poor farmers in Mediterranean areas reportedly would be offered more while affluent cereal producers in Northern Europe could expect less under that plan.

Mr. Dalsager is likely to insist, however, on limits on the present

system of guaranteed prices to make producers bear more of the cost of selling off surpluses, the sources said.

The EEC executive body hope such measures will put a perma-nent brake on future spending.

Delay Expected In the key area of dairy subsidies — the single most expensive item in the EEC budget — Mr. Dalsager is likely to postpone any recommendations until foreign ministers resume their talks on budget reform next week, the

sources said. Farmers, who say they need a 16.3-percent price increase to cope with rapidly rising costs, are ex-pected to be unhappy with the proposals, however.

Mr. Dalsager's proposals are also likely to cause dissatisfaction in Britain and West Germany,

whose governments have been trying to put a tight lid on spend-ing in an effort to control infla-Britain, whose hefty net payments into EEC funds originally prompted the negotiations on bud-getary reform, believes the huge agricultural budget is the cause of

the problem.

British officials say the fight over financial reform is thus over financial reform the farm. bound to spill over into the farm price talks, foreshadowing even tougher bargaining that usual.

The recent rise in world agricul-tural prices, however, has given a strong boost to defenders of the EEC's agricultural policy. The higher world prices have drastically out community spending on food export subsidies. With such outlays falling, France and other countries with large farming populations have been able to argue that there is no need for fundaPage 6 Monday, January 18, 1982

Démarche Polonaise

Having devoured their society to satisfy the Russians, the Polish putschists keep throwing one lean bone to the West. His name is Micczyslaw Rakowski, a deputy premier who has mastered the dialects of liberalism as well as Communism. The military junta has given him the Ministry of the Heavy Heart and made him its ambassador to the dollar democracies to beg sympathy and credits.

Whatever hope democrats want to find in the Polish situation, therefore, has to be heard in Rakowski's melody. As carefully played for The New York Times's John Darnton in Warsaw recently, it is a sinister

The true purpose of martial law, Rakowski finally acknowledged, is not to root out a few extremists of both the left and the right. It is to crush Solidarity and to do away with the right to strike - the first and principal concession made to the union in the summer of 1980. To end martial law anytime soon, he said, would "just return to the situation before the 13th [of December], and this modern polonaise — the strike dance — would start

Two themes contend in that refrain. One is that the junta, for all its promises to reconsti-tute an "independent" union, will never again yield the right to strike. The other is

that, given even a modicum of freedom to speak and assemble, the Polish people would never work for this regime.

"Why should we be so foolish as to stake everything on a drastic step and then just give it up and go back to what we were?" Rakowski continued. Stake everything means a fight to the finish. Humanity means being merciful if victorious:

'We will have to live with these people. We'll conduct a policy not marked by hate or hostility, but by political realism. The stabilization will lead to the releasing of those who are ready to agree to the fact that they can't fight against the system but can participate

in work for necessary changes."

Lech Walesa? "He's being talked to. ... Without his advisers, he doesn't mean much.... Events have overgrown him."

The West's offer of more credits if the government makes peace with Solidarity and the "This is an internal matter. For the West to ask us to abolish the state of war is the

royal system. It's a cynical ploy... That can only mean that the West's denial of further credits would be a stroke of ideal-

same as if I asked Great Britain to abolish its

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Plugging the Leaks

Pretty much on schedule, President Reagan has gotten aroused by news leaks in the national security area and, through his new rational security adviser, has pledged to crack down by "all legal means" - a welcome qualification — on officials who do the leaking. At the Pentagon, no less a figure than the deputy secretary of defense, chasing one especially embarrassing leak, has taken a lie detector test. The promise of a broadly open government, followed by the grim pursuit of the inevitable unauthorized disclosures, seems to be a pattern that all administrations fall into after à time.

The press has, of course, a vested interest in open government and in opening up government. Nor does this interest fade in the national security area. On the contrary, journalistic enterprise and competitiveness often increase in that area, not simply because it is newsy but because there the errors attributable to excessive secrecy can be egregious. Precisely because so much security business is conducted behind closed doors, the press has an obligation — if it is to perform well its first duty of informing the public — to find out what it can.

The news media do not contend that a government has no claim to privacy in deliberating on national security policy and no claim to secrecy in some of its decisions. But as a practical matter, the media as a group go after every legitimate story that comes into view, accepting the restraints imposed by journalistic professionalism but not those imposed by official decree. If secrets are to be kept, it must be the government, not the media, that keeps them.

If there is broad, though not full, agreement in U.S. society on which party should keep the secrets, there is not broad agreement on what constitutes a secret, or a legitimate secret. Unsurprisingly, the government's definition is much more inclusive than that of the media. Mr. Reagan is said to be outraged, for instance, over the disclosure of classified matters that have not even been presented to him for decision.

He is in a long line of outraged presidents. Making policy in an involuntary goldfish bowl can complicate the life of public officials. It can also give the public the opportunity to enlarge its influence before policy is set in concrete. This is one of those tensions that, in a democratic society, it is best not to expect to resolve. It helps explain why the media can understand why President Reagan has given the leak-seekers a new charge, and why it cannot cheer them along.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

And Now, 8.9 Percent

The U.S. administration's anti-inflation program is working — although not as the administration had planned and hoped. It had intended to create many new incentives throughout the economy. The autumn's surge of industrial layoffs has certainly created, for several million Americans, the most urgent kind of incentive to tighten belts, cut spending, work for lower wages and engage generally in non-inflationary behavior. The unemployment rate in December, the government reports, was 8.9 percent. As a strategy to stabilize prices, this one is costly, cruel and slow. It is a reproach not merely to this administration but to the country as a whole that it has been unable to agree on anything

better. Recessions, from time to time, may well be inevitable. But unemployment on the present scale is not. It is the result of the failure of Americans — business people, working people and the politicians who represent them to come together on any policy except the simple and brutal one of the monetary wringer enforced by high interest rates. And it's futile to blame the Federal Reserve. With budget deficits rising, it has very little control over interest.

Unemployment is very likely to continue rising in the course of the winter. And it's not solely a cyclical downturn that will automatically reverse itself later in the year. Beneath

the cycle there seems to be a slow, continuing weakening in heavy industry, with little prospect of returning even to last summer's numbers of jobs. There were unemployment rates of 15 percent in Michigan, 12.5 percent in Ohio and 9.8 percent in Pennsylvania - the steel and automobile states.

Economic growth in the United States all but stopped about three years ago. Since then, unemployment has moved only one way. The present deterioration is best viewed as the second phase of the W-shaped recession that began in January, 1980, under the previous administration. Unemployment was then just over 6 percent. The first phase of the recession was sharp but brief. When it ended, the following summer, the rate was up to 7.6 percent. It declined only slightly over the following year until last July, when the second half of the recession began.

This administration intends to grit its teeth for the next few months and assure its uneasy allies in Congress that a recovery will get started next summer before the election campaigns begin. Maybe so - and then again, maybe not. Mr. Reagan inherited an economy that was trapped by high interest rates; a year later it is still trapped. Whatever happens next summer, it will begin with unemployment stuck on a plateau by far the highest since World War II.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Opinion

Tears From the Iron Lady

She is good-looking with a perfect hairdo. She might never win a beauty contest but she never has any problem picking her male escort to a dinner or a dance, including powerful men like Ronald Reagan, Francois Mit-terrand, Helmut Schmidt. She did not shed a tear when England was burning because of riots. She did not grieve when a number of Northern Ireland youths on hunger strike died senselessly. She is Margaret Thatcher.

That was the general impression until somebody up there agreed to test her iron strength. She broke down in tears as fears mounted for the safety of her 28-year-old son, missing for a week in an African car rally. But there are thousands of British mothers whose sons have been lost forever and who are still grieving. Hopefully, through her own personal grief and ordeal. the Iron Lady can be moved to do her job in

a more compassionate and mellow way. - From the Indonesian Observer (Jakarta).

Jan. 18: From Our Pages of 75 and 50 Years Ago

1907: Guggenheim Elected

DENVER - Mr. Simon Guggenheim has been formally elected U.S. senator. In his speech of acceptance he declared he had given up his commercial career to devote himself to the duties of his office and announced his resignation from 20 companies, including the directorship of the American Smelting and Refining Company and 14 others to which salaries are attached totaling \$75,000 per annum. Mr. Guggenheim is a multimillionaire and one of the family that dominates the copper and silver markets. In a recent interview he frankly confessed that he expected to be chosen senator because he had contributed so generously to the campaign funds of a majority of the Colorado Legislature.

1932: New Drug Treatment

ITHACA, N.Y. - A new treatment for drug addicts that it is claimed will completely cure the morphine habit within six days, without causing any discomfort to the sufferer and leaving no craving for further drugs, was annnounced today by scientists of Cornell University. The remedy consists of a compound with which the nervous system and the brain are washed of the habit. The craving for drugs, scientists believe, is due to the thickening of the protein in brain cells. This condition persists even after the use of narcotics has been stopped. The new treatment is described as an antidote of sodium rhodonate. which thins out the thickened proteins of the brain cells and thus ends the habit.

Israel's Cruel Dilemma Over the West Bank and 'Security'

RAMALLAH, Israeli-Occupied West Bank — By way of illuminating an aspect of the tormenting "Palestinian" issue that you don't hear much about, allow me to introduce three distinguished figures from around here:

Ibrahim Dakkak, the chairman of the West Bank engineers' union and trade association and frequent participant in past international gatherings of engineers; Akram Haniya, newly elected chairman of the West Bank journalists' union and editor-in-chief of the East Jerusalem daily newspaper, Al Shab; and Gaby Baramki, acting president of Bir Zeit University for the past seven years and a participant two years ago in an Aspen Institute "Great Books" summer seminar in Colorado.

Pillars of their communities, right? Wrong, by the standards of the Israeli occupation authorities. Dakkak is under "town arrest." Forbidden to leave Jerusalem even to visit relatives in Bethlehem and confined to his home from sundown to dawn, he was briefly imprisoned recently.

You find Haniya in a cramped, damp fourth-floor walk-up "office" in Ramallah, more than 10 miles from his newspaper, which he runs largely by telephone. He has been under "town arrest" for 18 months and was recently released from 31 days in an Israeli military jail. His cell was not much

By Philip Geyelin

more than 12 feet by four feet, and he shared it at times with as many as three other inmates. He was given nothing to read and was allowed out only once a week for a shower. He had no lawyer for six days, bail was refused; six hours of interrogation were devoted not to specific charges but to "political attitudes" (all this by his account).

The main rap against Haniya and Dakkak the same: membership in a national guidance committee established by prominent West Bank municipal leaders and professional people in opposition, ostensibly, to the Camp David "autonomy" framework for the West Bank. The committee is now largely incapacitated by a calculated cam-paign of "town arrests" that effectively makes it impossible for the group to meet. Why? Because Israeli occupation authori-

words of Menahem Milson, a former professor of Arab studies who now heads up the Israeli government's new civil administration for the West Bank. The guidance committee, Milson says he has reason to know, "is the arm of the PLO in this area and behind incitement and calls

ties see it as "extremely destructive," in the

for murder.

Baramki is marked in a different way. His university was closed for two months when

violent demonstrations broke out in November and students stoned Israeli security forces. He is on stern notice that he will be held strictly accountable for any more stu-dent disturbances — off campus or on. He is also marked in another sense: by

the "terrible rage" of his teen-age daughter, who was caught up in a demonstration on her way home from school two months ago and hit in the leg by a ricocheting bullet fired from a rooftop by an Israeli sol-dier. You can hardly find a family that hasn't got somebody who has been shot, ar-rested, physically abused or financially in-jured by the occupation," he says. "After 14 years, it touches everybody."

Three case histories, each inherently controversial (the transient visitor is illequipped to weigh every allegation, let alone "secret evidence"). But each is illustrative of Israel's cruel and, to some degree, self-imposed dilemma. By its own definition of its "security" requirements, it cannot afford to let go of the West Bank, as it is doing with the nearly security Sinai. the nearly vacant Sinai.
But neither can Israel hold onto it without

somehow "taming" an unruly and resistant Palestinian Arab populace. For this, the government of Prime Minister Menachem Begin can see no alternative to repression,

not just of active terrorists but of Palestinian causists who in every other respect would be counted as respected fitizens.

Assuming no negotated solution — which is what Israeli policy seems increasingly to assume — the abvious question is

whether it will work. The Palestinians tell you resistance will only stiffen, others that it will wither. But suppose that, after d ashion, the policy does work. Can an Arib population of 1.2 million people (the Vest Bank plus Gaza) be fitted into the concept of a Jewish

state? At this point, in most speculation, a South African analogy is conjured up. Suppose it doesn't work. Here you get the Ulster analogy. For how long can Israel reconcile cherished and traditional values with "security" measured in arbitrary confine-ment, censorship, bans on assembly, reprisals (the flattening of tomes) against provocations (stones or homemade gasoline

bombs thrown at Israeli military vehicles that are not exactly eye-for-anleye?

The answer almost has to be that, for any protracted period, it can't. Yet this is the aspect of the "Palestinian problem" that one hears the least about. You can see what Israel is doing to the West Bank. What you can only sense is what the West Bank is doing to

0/982, The Washington

The Need for a Space Policy: Thinking the Unthinkable

editor who specializes in aerospace matters, contributed this article to the Los Angeles Times.

NEW YORK — For the past two years, the prospect of war in space has received wide public attention. In both technical and general-interest publications, articles have depicted guided war-heads homing in on unfriendly satellites while laser battle stations in orbit wield "death rays" at the speed of light and destroy ballistic missiles from Earth.

Amid all the Buck Rogers prose, some more sober articles have argued that directed-energy weapons such as lasers have inherent technical limitations: They could not be built on the scale required, they would be prohibitively expensive and they would be vulnerable to certain relatively straightforward

countermeasures Among engineers, Pentagon of-ficials and policy-makers in Washington, the technical pros and cons of basing defensive weapons in space have sparked one of the most heated controversies since the emergence of the United States and the Soviet Union as nuclear superpowers. Underlying the controversy is apprehension over intelligence reports that the Soviet Union has anti-satellite capability, making U.S. spacecraft in low Earth orbit vulnerable to attack.

In fact, the arguments in Wash-

ington are centered less on

By Trudy E. Bell

whether space weapons are techni-cally feasible than on whether they are economical. As one defense contractor asked, "Is it cost-effective to put up a \$1-billion 'zap-sat' when an enemy can knock it down with a \$100-million homing mis-

But both the technical and cost arguments miss — indeed, obscure the central issue: the need for an explicit space policy defining U.S. military and civilian priorities and commitments in space over the next 10 to 15 years.
The United States has no articu-

lated space policy - not even one so rudimentary as to legally define where space begins and territorial airspace ends. Many of the orbits

required for civilian satellites overlap those needed for military pur-poses, and technology for both is similar. The result is that decisions about civilian activities in space can be directly affected by nation-

al security concerns. The two test launches of the space shuttle have demonstrated that it is possible to build a ressable space vehicle. Now that space shuttle technology has been devel-oped, will the United States build a larger fleet than the announced four? Will the Defense Depart-ment "charter" flights from NASA or build up its own purely military fleet of shuttles, or take over the

entire operation? If the Pentagon intends to be-

THEY'D NEVER GET AWAY
WITH THIS IF WE HAD
THE RIGHT TO BEAR
HANDGUNS!

civilian population in history. It is estimated that there are more than 55 million

handguns and 150 million to 200 million

shotguns and rifles in private hands. The

consequences of this private arsenal are inevitable. The national handgun death toll alone

It is a measure of the times that Los Angeles officials hailed the city's homicide statis-

tics for 1981. The number of victims dropped from a record high of 1,028 in 1980 to 899 last year, and yet this figure for a city

of less than 3 million is more than 250 higher

than the average number of homicides each year in all of Britain, with a population of

A British official concedes, "In the U.S., the gun is a part of the American way of life." More accurately, it is a part of the

01982, Las Angeles Times.

is above 10,000 a year.

almost 56 million.

American way of death.

"high ground" by, for example, building laser battle stations in orbit, it will need the capacious cargo bay and lifting power of the shuttle to boost the materials into orbit, and the remote manipulator arm to assemble them there. (The shuttle itself is too fragile and cumbersome to function as a laser battle station.) Large-scale commitment would

require a second policy decision: whether to create a new branch of the armed services for space warfare. The Pentagon's space opera-tions are run out of the Space Division of the Air Force Systems Command — a research and development wing. All other operationmilitary systems have their speific commands: Strategic Air Command, Tactical Air Command nd the like. If the Pentagon decidto take a more active role in space, an arm such as a Space Command would be necessary.

Such a command would need its o'n basic policy defining its pur-pse and role: Would it be strate-

gid tactical or both? So far, most uses for space-based weapons dis-cused in the media have centered on trategic uses, such as ballisticmistile defense, presumably because these are the most dramatic. But laser weapons, for example, would also be powerful tactical de-fensed indeed, their tactical uses are pribably simpler and could be operaing within the 1980s. As tatical weapons, lasers could

stand a space "sentries," guarding U.S. asets in space. The surviva-bility of our satellites is of grave concern. Measures are already being talen to harden their surfac-es to male them more resistant to lasers, orimake their sensors less susceptible to being blinded. It has also been uggested that special ra-diators be installed to reduce their ing missile, or that "stealth" tech-

ing missile, or that "steath technology be sed to hide them from radar-seeking missiles.

Alternatively, tactical laser weapons could frectively shoot down targets flying above 20,000 feet—such as high altitude bombers and fighters. But such a tactical use reguld also true the high cruising

would also eny the high cruising altitude to or planes. The histor of our past conflicts

particulary bitter lessons like Vietnam — has shown that the course of an international engage-

ment is determined not by weap-ons alone bulby an interaction of technology, actics and policy. Danger lies a obscuring policy questions by technical and economic arguments. One must even question whether some pessimistic technical arguments are selectively invoked to tr to stop us from "thinking the unthinkable" — a

"thinking the unthinkable" — a laudable aim, at one that works only when all drities concerned refrain from thes thoughts.

Space warfar, something that is truly unthinkale but technically possible, should be prevented by hard-nosed negliation and verification of treatie — not cloaked in silence in the hote that if we refus to acknowledge its existence the prospect will go way.

Socialist Is Likely Popular Choice for Finnish Presidency

Poland and an Absurd View of Gun Control

By Phil Kerby

mental rights of free men," but because "Po-

land has precisely the firearms laws that the

NRA has been opposing in the United

States," they are helpless. This absurd view

suggests that the Poles, equipped with small arms, could overwhelm the Polish Army or, if need be, resist Russian tanks.

Drinking deeply of its own brand of para-noia, the association tells us to place our faith in guns as the "ultimate protection"

against a possible takeover by a tyranical

If in fact we keep a government that rules by the consent of the governed, our good for-tune won't be based on guns but on the vol-

untary allegiance of Americans and their

the nightmare vision of the National Rifle

Association but from the reality that our streets and homes have been turned into

shooting galleries by the most heavily armed

But we do confront a danger - not from

government to the Constitution.

The writer, who comments on for-eign affairs in the Swedish labor press, contributed this article to the Los Angeles Times.

L OS ANGELES — The dispute over handgun control is not a controversy

between the good guys and the bad guys. As increased U.S. sales of handguns show, many

people feel they need a weapon for protec-

tion. At the same time, a growing number of others believe that strict control of

handguns, or their elimination, is the most

effective way to reduce the violence that pla-gues U.S. society.

These are honest differences and can be

fairly argued, but as much cannot be said of

a full-page advertisement published recently in major newspapers by the National Rifle Association. The advertisement, which at-

tempts to convert the tragedy of Poland into

an argument against gun regulation in the United States, is a meretricious and blatant

piece of propaganda unworthy even of the NRA.

willing to fight the suspension of the funda-

The association said the Polish people "are

HELSINKI — If the people of Finland were to decide directly, their new president would be a Socialist, the first in Finland's 60 years as an independent nation. His name is Mauno Koivisto, an economist and former longshoreman. Koivisto is the Social Democratic candidate in the current election. The ailing incumbent,

Urho Kekkonen, 81, in office since 1956, had to resign because of poor health. Finland is a parliamentary democracy but the president has con-siderable powers when it comes to forming new governments. Kekko-nen on occasion used this power to force coalition governments to carry on, even when parties in the co-alition wanted to break up. His position as elder statesman and for-

mer leader of the agrarian Center

Party gave him an influence un-

foreseen in the constitution.

The president's main domain is still foreign policy, where his decision is without appeal. Kekkonen used this power to make the Finns understand that their big neighbor, the Soviet Union, has to trust Finnish neutrality. Finland has a formal treaty of friendship and co-operation with the Soviet Union. This is a no-nonsense agreement dictated by the geopolitical simation of Finland and the history of two wars - the Winter War of 1939 after Finland was given to

the Soviet Union in the Soviet-German Ribbentrop Pact, and the "Continuation War" from 1941 to 1944, when Finland more or less willingly joined Hitler's Germany to win back the territories lost in

The negotiator of the peace agreement in 1944 was conservative politician J.K. Paasikivi, later to become president. The Paasikivi line of foreign policy was one of friendship with the Soviet Union. This policy has been refined by

The Paasikivi-Kekkonen line or foreign policy has been confirmed and cemented through numerous visits with Soviet leaders. Kekkonen's position as senior colleague of Nikita Krushchev, Alexei N. Kosygin and Leonid I. Brezhnev has certainly helped promote an understanding among Soviet lead-ers of Finland's special role.

The word "Finlandization" is resented in Finland. It feels that its special relationship with the Soviet Union today is a contribution to world peace, "Finlandization" seems to indicate something short of independence and free choice of political system,

For Kekkonen's job, the heir apparent for more than two decades was Center Party leader Ahti Karjalainen, frequently serving as foreign minister in coalition governments and chairman of the perma-nent Finnish-Soviet Trade Com-mission. But he has developed a By Birger Viklund

drinking problem — he now says it is under control — and has been a little too ready to pose as the Soviet candidate to please the stubborn Finn. He was defeated inside his own party by Johannes Virolainen, speaker of the parliament. The conservative National Coa-

lition Party, the largest non-Socialist party, has its own candidate, Harri Holkeri, but nobody takes him seriously. The Communist Party, which has consistently won almost 20 percent of the popular vote in Finland, has a candidate, Kalevi Kivisto, but the party is split and the Moscow faction has declared that it favors Karjalainen of the Center Party.

Mauno Koivisto is acting president, since he was premier when Kekkonen resigned. Early polls

showed that he would have well over 50 percent of the popular vote, though the Social Democrats have never reached even 30 percent in elections.

But the people do not decide directly. They are choosing electors, and the electors can choose anybody after the first vote. So there will be a lot of horse-trading unless Koivisto wins more than 50 per-cent on the first ballot.

In their efforts to block the So-cialist candidate, the non-Socialist parties are not above inviting the Russians to discredit Koivisto's foreign-policy reliability. This is especially true of Karjalainen, who stili is very much a candidate.

Koivisto has had a successful record for a long of time in a country that has had more than 20 governments since the var. To a gres degree, Finnish indutry was buil to produce for repairtions to th Soviet Union after the war. But i recent times this indistrial poter tial has been used inceasingly fo exports to the West. Puland has higher economic grown than mo: Common Market countries, a situation credited to Koristo's ex nomic policies.

This worries the Soviets, who re cently invited Karjaninen for trade talks. Several large new pro-ects in the Soviet Union are in the balance. They would offer full er ployment to Funish shipyards for several years and lucrative co struction contacts in the Sovi Union. The Fans guess, with w humor, that tie invitation to Ke ialainen, the lussian favorite, ar the presidental elections are n

Heralder Tribune

John Hay Whitney

Katharine Graham Arthur Ochs Sulzberger Co-Chairmen

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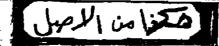
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AMC Shuffle Adds To Renault's Clout

By John Holusha New York Times Service

DETROIT - Gerald Meyers, chairman and chief executive officer of American Motors Corp., has stepped down in the first real shake-up of the company since it came under French control.

Mr. Meyers was succeeded by W. Paul Tippett Jr., who had been president and chief operating officer. Succeeding Mr. Tippett was Jose J. Dedeurwaerder, its executive vice president for manufactur-ing. Mr. Dedeurwaerder had joined American Motors from Renault, the French automaker that now controls 46 percent of the smallest of the four U.S. car mak-

Although Detroit immediately read the changes as a sign of Renault's discontent, they also mean the return of a familiar name to American Motors. Roy D. Chapin Jr., Mr. Meyers's predecessor as chairman, will bead a new executive committee, the company said.

Mr. Chapin's father helped found Hudson Motor Car Co., which merged with Nash-Kelvinator Corp. in 1954 to form American

According to Friday's announcement, Mr. Meyers "said he wished to pursue other interests and felt the time had come to turn over leadership of the company to the new team which he had put in place." Mr. Meyers, who is 54 years old and had been chairman since 1978, remains on the board.

Nevertheless, it appeared that Renault was responding to Ameri-can Motors' poor financial per-formance and the lackluster sales of cars developed under Mr.

Meyers' direction.

"Rensult is following its money into AMC," Arvid Jouppi, an auto industry analyst with Colin Hochstin Co. in Detroit, said. In his view, the rhanges foreshadowed a fundamental change of

By Carl Gewirtz

PARIS - The market for tradi-

tional straight Eurobonds re-mained shuttered last week as po-

tential borrowers waited restlessly

for a sign that interest rates, re-

sponding to the recession, would

begin to tumble. The wait was in vain and the calendar will likely re-

main empty this week. -

tional Herald Tribune

role for the struggling auto company. "It seems clear that AMC is going to become a manufacturing and distribution arm for Renault, Mr. Jouppi predicted. Renault has invested \$350 mil-

lion in the company since October

American Motors' sales of U.S.-made cars totaled only 136,682 last year, down 8.2 percent from the 149,438 sold in 1980, which was itself a poor year. The company lost \$156 million in 1980 and reported a loss of \$89.4 million for the first nine months of 1981. Its last quarterly profit, a meager \$1.3 million, came in March, 1980.

"The fact is that Mevers is an

The fact is that Meyers is an gineering and product man who did not succeed in bringing out products that sold well," Mr. Joup-pi said. In particular he cited the Eagle, a four-wheel-drive passen-

In its announcement, the com-pany emphasized Mr. Tippett's background in marketing and sales and Mr. Dedeurwaerder's experience in manufacturing AMC is due to beging manufacturing an American version of the Renault R-9 model at its plant in Kenosha, Wis., this summer Mr. Dedeurwaerder supervised the marketing of the European version of the R-9. The car will be known as the Alliance in the United

The naming of Mr. Chapin as chairman of the executive committee was seen as a further indication that Mr. Meyers's departure was not entirely voluntary. It was widely believed that friction between ly believed that inchon between the two men was responsible for Mr. Chapin's retirement from the company in September, 1978, at the age of 62.

American Motors has been unable to keep pace with its larger competitors, which have made nology to produce more fuel effi-



Gerald Mevers ...The Eagle didn't fly

cient vehicles. While General Motors, Ford and Chrysler rushed new models with four-cylinder engines into production, AMC was saddled with an old-fashioned sixcylinder engine as its basic power plant. Only now is it preparing to introduce its own four-cylinder en-

early 1979 on Renault's investing \$150 million for 4.7 percent of AMC's stock. In addition, AMC was to market Renault cars in North America, most notably the front-wheel-drive subcompact called Le Car, while Renault was to sell Jeeps in certain European markets. In September, 1980, Renault tightened the link by investing another \$200 million, and wound up controlling 46.4-percent interest in AMC. Several directors of Renault joined the AMC board. and some French executives were

given posts in AMC management. Like the rest of the domestic companies, AMC is seeking wage concessions from its employees, but, in a novel approach, has pledged to repay the funds with in-terest once all its now products

Ford Reveals **Meeting GM** On Strategy

DETROIT — Ford Motor Co. Chairman Philip Caldwell con-firmed Sunday that he met with General Motors Corp. Chairman Roger Smith to plot bargaining strategy before the start of current talks with the United Auto Work-

Smith did not tell him of a plan to cut car prices in return for contract

Following the stunning an-nouncement Tuesday by GM and the union to trade of concessions for price cuts, a source said an in-furiated Mr. Caldwell called Mr. Smith to complain about it. Most proposals are made concurrently

did not tell Ford about the agree-ment because of federal antitrust

union negotiators.

'It's not legal for us to go and talk to Ford about prices," Mr. Smith said. But he added there is

Union negotiators reportedly were appalled that GM did not in-

Ephlin has said Ford was concerned about discussing anything to do with car prices.

fer to the union, seeking substan-tial cuts in fringe benefits over the next 21/2 years in return for job protection and profit sharing for the union's rank-and-file workers. But the automaker so far has

refused to embrace the concept of (Continued on Page 9, Col. 3)

percent (as offered by Beneficial)

on a fixed-coupon bond an inves-

tor would have to re-invest the in-

terest income received every year

at the same rate of interest.

However, there is considerable uncertainty about interest rates re-

maining so high over the coming seven years. If long-term rates do

decline, the yield to maturity on an

But, Mr. Caldwell said, Mr.

at both automakers.
Mr. Smith said Friday that he

laws barring price discussions be-tween firms. The plan was drawn up in secret by Mr. Smith and UAW president Douglas Fraser with help from other company and

"nothing illegal" about the agreement with the union.

They said antitrust violations were Ford's main objection to the plan. UAW Vice President Donald

Three days after the GM-UAW agreement, Ford made its own of-

The Debt Position of the Bell System's Local Operating Companies Bell Telephone of Pennsylvania Chesapsake and Potomac Tel. (D.C.) Chesapsake and Potomac Tei. (Md.) Chesapeake and Potomac Tel. (Va.) Chesapeake and Potomac Tel. (W. Ve.) Cincinnati Beli* **\$.2** Diamond State Telephone \$.1 Minois Bell Telephone \$1.7 Indiana Bell Telephone \$.5 Michigan Bell Telephone \$1.2 Mountain States Telephone \$2.0

Southern New England Telephone is 21.1 percent owned by A.T.a.T.; Cincinnati Bell is 29.7 percent cented. A.T.B. T.'s portion of long and intermediate term date outstanding in 1980 test \$7.3 per limits.

\$1.0

\$1.3

\$3.2

\$.6

Yamani Sees Oil Glut Lasting to Late 1982

NICOSIA — Saudi Arabia's Oil Minister Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani said the current soft market for oil is likely to persist well into the second half of 1982 due to the U.S. recession, the Middle East Economic Survey reported Mon-

New England Telepho

Ohio Bell Telephone

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New York Teleph

New Jersey Bell Telephone

Northwestern Bell Telephone

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Southern Bell Telephone

day, Sheikh Yamani told the authoritative Cyprus-based weekly oil journal that he had earlier expected a balance between supply and demand would be reached by mid-1982, based on the assumption that the U.S. economy would start recovering as early as the first three months of this year.

"But now it seems that the previous expectations about the U.S. economy have changed, and therefore the date we can expect to have a balance between supply and de-mand will have to be changed accordingly — it might be sometime in the second half of 1982," he was quoted as saying.

Sheikh Yamani also said the

current OPEC price freeze would either be extended when it expired at the end of 1982 or OPEC would raise tariffs by a little, "which would take into consideration part of the offere of interior." of the effect of inflation." Asked when he saw a real in-

be when demand picks up and we have a strong economic recovery, and when coal no longer competes strongly with fuel oil. This could be around the end of this decade

He said that following the system of differentials adopted at the OPEC conference in Abu, Dhabi, he did not rule out completely a second step with regard to medium and heavy types of crude oil. "Even with the severe winter we

are having right now, which creates a high demand for oil, I think we still have some room for a further cut in the prices of heavy and medium crudes," he told MEES.
"And of course this will become evident sometime during the summer of 1982 when demand for fuel oil will be lower."

Sheikh Yamani said Saudi Arabia, the world's largest oil export-er, is prepared to allow oil produc-tion to fall from the current 8.5 million barrels a day in response to market pressure although it does not plan a formal cut in output.

The kingdom will leave it to market forces to determine" the of output necessary to defend OPEC \$34 a barrel base price, he said.

AT&T Split-Up Raises **Concern for Finances** Of Local Companies

By Linda Grant Los Angeles Times Service

NEW YORK - The proposed breakup of American Telephone & Telegraph Co. may be a boon to the company, but resistance is mounting from competitors, regulators and consumer groups, and there are even signs of some heel-dragging within the Bell System.

The concern is that the expected benefits of the antitrust agreement with the Justice Department may be outweighed by its potential

When the pact was disclosed Jan. 8, the initial concern was over the possibility of massive increases in local phone charges. But analysts are beginning to worry that telephone rates may not rise quickly enough to preserve the financial strength of these local phone companies and cause local phone ser-

vice to deteriorate.

Meanwhile, the leaner AT&T, retaining its fastest-growing and most profitable businesses, could enter the once-forbidden areas of data processing, computer manufacturing, cable television and electronic publishing. Proponents of the settlement argue that this would be "good for competition," but critics worry that AT&T would quickly overpower smaller companies in these industries, driving many out of business.

Concerns about the possible effects of splitting up the Bell System have already caused legislators and state utility regulators to sug-gest changes in the Justice Department's proposed antitrust settle-

meni with the company.

The combination of public outcry, competitor lobbying and regulatory hand-wringing could tie up a final implementing of the settlement for years, leaving the com-pany and its 3 million shareholders as uncertain about AT&T's future as they have been since the antitrust suit was filed in 1974.

While most analysts agree that the proposed settlement brightens the outlook of AT&T, they are ment of what it could mean for the

local operating companies.

"AT&T is going to be in a position to milk the operating companies, leaving them with virtually no business-growth potential," says Lee Selwyn, president of Economics and Technology Inc. telecommunications consultants. That could create serious service and cost problems."

Analysis say the local companies would suffer primarily because they would no longer receive a share of long-distance revenues. Under terms of the proposed settlement, the 22 local phone companies would be responsible for phone service within their com-munities while AT&T would get all the revenues from long-distance

Over the years, under pressure from state regulators, local telephone service has been priced artificially low. To make up the difference, AT&T has kept long-distance fees high to subsidize local phone service. Besides suffering a loss of reve-

nues, critics said, the subsidiaries would be cut off from the solid financial backing of AT&T. Two major credit-rating agencies last week expressed doubt that the local phone companies will be able to maintain the high debt ratings that currently enable them to borrow money on bond markers at relatively favorable rates.

With their voracious appetites for capital, analysts say the tele-phone companies must be able to borrow money in any economic climate, and only top-rated compa-nies are able to find buyers in the

current volatile bond market.
While the settlement could lead to new problems, proponents contend that it could also solve some existing problems.

"The judgment achieves the one essential remedy necessary to get competition into the telecommunications industry," said Thomas J. Casey, a Washington lawyer who previously worked on the Department of Justice's AT&T antitrust

He said any AT&T competitor in long-distance service, equipment manufacturing, data transmission or information services must pass through a local operating company to get to the customer.

"Local exchange was a bottleneck that AT&T could leverage to its own competitive advantage." Mr. Casey said. "The decree has solved the most important problem for future growth, and the long-term viability of the industry has been guaranteed. As long as AT&T controlled that bottleneck, this never would have happened."

In his judgment, the problems created by breaking up the Bell System will be basically shortterm, transitional difficulties that can be alleviated by legislation. For example, a bill proposed by Rep. Timothy Wirth, a Colorado Democrat and chairman of the House telecommunications subcommittee, would require AT&T to subsidize the local phone companies out of its revenues from long-distance calls.

November 10, 1981

EUROBONDS

measure ballooned \$9.8 billion This kindled fears that not only would there be no imminent easing in monetary policy by the Fed but that interest rates might actually be pushed higher. Short-term interest rates hard-

ened all week, with the cost of one-menth Eurodollars up almost half a percentage point at 13% percent and one-year funds up just over a full point from Monday's quote to end the week at 15 11/16 percent. Investment bankers are unsure

what level coupon would be needed to attract investors to fixed-rate bonds and in the current environment are not inclined to urge clients to test the market.

A list of last week's zero-coupon issues:

	•					
	Total	Term	Initial Price	Effect. Yield		
GMAC	\$250 million	10 years	\$252.50	14.76%		
GMAC	\$150 million	8 years	\$340	14,44%		
Atlantic Richfield	\$500 million	10 years	<i>\$257.50</i>	14.53%		
Beneficial Finance	\$150 million	8 years	\$327	15%		
Caterpillar Tractor	\$300 million	10 years	\$240	14.56%		
Pepsico	\$100 million	10 years	\$260	14.42%		
Wells Fargo	\$150 million	6 years.	\$444	14.49%		

bearing a fixed coupon of the same amount does not. This is due to the way the yield to maturity is calculated. To achieve a yield to maturity of 15

•	1 QUAL	192	HUUM I IRE	EZIGUL ZACHI
GMAC	\$250 million	10 years	\$252.50	14.76%
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country's overall level of debt

which one expert estimated is closer to \$60 billion than the \$50-billion figure widely circulated. "Banks are quite filled with Mexican paper and will need some incentive to provide additional loans."

centive to provide additional loans

cause some bankers want to be

seen supporting development of

Mexico's petroleum industry, Pemex is expected to pay slightly less — a split %- % point over Li-

Meanwhile, Brazil, rapidly los-ing to Mexico the onus of carrying

the largest foreign debt and show-ing considerable domestic im-

provement last year by reporting a

irade surplus, is discussing terms on a \$300-million financing. How-ever, leading bankers dismiss suggestions that Brazil may be able

suggestions that brazil hay be able to lower the size of the margin it pays to a 2-point spread from the current 2/4-2/4 points over Libor.

"I don't rule out that some bank trying to win a mandate might be tempted to offer a margin of 2 permits but it won't be able to market

cent, but it won't be able to market such a transaction," a leading syn-

dication manager said.

Currently in syndication is a \$1.25-billion for Eraring Power.

Co. of New South Wales Ltd. In offer this is an indiana learn for

effect, this is an indirect loan for

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 2)

this year," one expert said.

Upsetting the fixed-coupon mar- ket were predictions that the U.S. money-supply data would show an	Pepsico \$100 million Wells Fargo \$150 million	10 yea 6 yea
enormous increase. The most nega- tive of these forecasts proved cor- rect, with with the Federal Reserve reporting Friday that the M-1	flood of issues bearing zero coupon. The first of these was a \$250-	sue \$1,00
EUROBONDS	million offering by General Mo- tors Acceptance Corp. sold to	was
- ballaceral COR billion	investors at 2514. This meant inves-	

redemption value is equivalent to investors earning 14.76 percent in-

years. (It also meant GMAC sold \$250 million worth of paper but received only \$62 million in cash.)
The capital gain represented by this nearly four-fold increase in redemption when is a mirelant to

buy paper that would be worth \$1,000 at final maturity in 10

the subsequent absence of any paper in the market, fanned demand and triggered a wave of subsequent offerings including, late in the week, another \$150 million for

By contrast, there was a near Mexico, Burdened by Debts, Agrees to Higher Margins

PARIS - Launching what is expected to be a massive borrowing program this year and facing up to the reality that banks are fast running out of room to increase their exposure, Mexico has agreed to further increase the margin it is willing to pay on new syndicated

The agricultural development bank, Banco Nacional de Credito

SYNDICATED LOANS

Rural, is expected to mandate a nine-bank syndicate this week to raise \$400 million at a cost well over the low 3- 1/2-point margin Mexico paid last year.

Lenders are expected to be given the option of taking eight-year pa-per at a price of % point over the London interbank offered rate or % point over the prime rate or seven-year paper yielding about % point less. The reason for the split is that managers believe the six-year average life of the eight-year transaction is a touch too long to appeal to regional U.S. banks. appeal to regional U.S. banks. They are expected to find the fiveyear average life of the seven-year paper more to their liking.

In addition to the increase in the margin, which started last year when Mexico began to accept deals priced over the prime rate (in effect, more costly than pricing over Libor). Mexico also has agreed to what managers call "slightly higher" fees and commissions. The fear and fee reportedly sions. The front-end fee reportedly

totals 🖫 percent. The increase in Mexico's borrowing costs, bankers say, is a reflection of their concern about the

Bewildered Borrowers Start Again From Zero

GMAC	\$250 million	10 years	\$252.50	14.76%
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Wells Fargo	\$150 million	6 years.	\$444	14,49%

terest each year.

Although details were made public, the issue was a virtual private placement, sold mainly in the Far East. But news of the deal and

at discount for a yield of 14.65

market was showing signs of being unable to absorb all of the paper.

The most striking aspect of these issues is that the yield to investors is far below what the

The premier credit in the dollar market is the U.S. government, whose 10-year paper last week, calcurrently paying — which explains why the companies were in a rush

tively low-yielding paper?
"It's wrong to look at yields,"
explained an investment banker.

this year," one expert said.

With Banco Rural not even officially launched, bankers are already working on details of a \$2-billion borrowing for Pemex, one of the country's most prestigious borrowers. Half of the proceeds reportedly would be used to refi-nance existing short-term lines of credit and the other half would money in 10 years, triple their investment in eight years or more than double their money in six represent new money.

Because doing business for Pemer offers bankers the possibility of generating other profitable transactors with the client and because some handers went to be years," he said.

Atlantic Richfield was second to launch an issue, starting at \$250 million but increased to \$500 million following heavy demand. By the end of the week, seven such is-sues had been launched and the

fixed coupon.

sold at 34 (\$340 for each 000) for an effective yield of 44 percent. However, this paper being offered at about a half-

say at 103 or \$1,030 for each secur-

Striking Comparison

same borrower would have to pay if it had issued paper bearing a

culated in Euromarket fashion, was yielding investors 15.12 per-cent and whose seven-year paper was yielding 15.21 percent. The yields corporations would have to offer to sell paper would be scaled up from these rates. In fact, however, the companies sold zero coupon Eurobonds at yields rang-ing from 14.4 to 15 percent, well below what the U.S. Treasury is

to issue such paper.
So why are investors stumbling over themselves to buy such rela-

The key to understanding these issues is the price."
"What investors are looking at is the opportunity to quadruple their

the paper matures, whereas paper

£Sterling: 1,2094 irish £

eight-year bond issued today bearing a coupon of 15 percent will ac-AC. This was an eight-year istually yield investors less than that.

Zeros, however, assure investors of a fixed yield to maturity.

There is also an element of speculation that attracts buyers.

The value of a bond traded in the secondary market is partly a function of the size of the coupon. A bond carrying an annual coupon of 17½ percent when interest rates for its maturity have fallen to 16¾ percent will trade at a premium,

> ty bearing a face value of \$1,000 — bringing the yield of that older caper into line with those current-When there is no coupon, as on zeros, the value of the bond will be uniquely a function of the price at

which it is trading. The assump-tion is that as interest rates fall the price of zeros will move up faster than prices of coupon-bearing bonds For example, Pepsico last June sold \$75 million of three-year zeros at a price of 67%. At roughly the same time, IBM sold \$100 million of three-year notes at par bearing a coupon of 14% percent. The IBM's currently are trading at 102 while the Pepsico zeros are quoted at 71½ — a gain of 4¼ points, or 6.3 percent for Pepsico, compared to IBM's gain of 2 points, or 2 per-

This kind of leverage appeals to speculators who expect, at least over the short haul, interest rates

There is however, one hitch. The ability to profit from the greater price volatility of zeros (remember what goes up also can come down) depends on being able to trade them. But until now the secondary market is rather illiquid, making it

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 4)

difficult to trade.

The problem is simple: Traders borrow money to finance their inventory of bonds. They pay interest on those borrowings. To make Zero-coupon bonds offer this guarantee, provided of course that the issuer is still solvent at the time a profit, the interest income they earn holding bonds has to be

All these Bonds have been sold. This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

NEW ISSUE



VILLE DE MONTRÉAL

25,000,000 European Units of Account 13 ¼ per cent. Bonds due 1988

Kredietbank International Group

Algemene Bank Nederland N.V. Amro International Limited Bank Brussel Lambert N.V. Berliner Handels- und Frankfurter Bank Citicorp International Group Crédit Communal de Belgique/Gemeentekrediet van België Crédit Lyonnais

Kuwait Investment Company (S.A.K.)

Merrill Lynch International & Co.

S.G. Warburg & Co. Ltd.

Alahli Bank of Kuwait K.S.C. Banca del Gottardo Banco Ambrosiano Bank Gutzwiller, Kurz, Bungener (Overseas) Bank Mees & Hope NV Banque Générale du Luxembourg S.A. Banque Internationale à Luxembourg S.A. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas Belgique S.A. Continental Bank S.A. Chemical Bank International Group Crédit Industriel d'Alsace et de Lorraine Crédit Industriel et Commercial Dominion Securities Ames European Banking Company

Kredietbank S.A. Luxembourgeoise

Zentralsparkasse und Kommerzialbank, Wien

Bank of America International

Nippon European Bank S.A. Nomura International Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale

Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas rie Grand-Duché de Luxembrüm S.A. ance Crédit Général S.A. de Banque Credit Suisse First Boston Limued Crédit Commercial de France Gefina International Kredietbank (Suisse) S.A. Lévesque, Beaubien Inc. Morgan Stanley International Molson Rousseau Inc. Nederlandsche Middenstandsbank N.V. Nederlandse Credietbank nv Société Générale de Banque S.A. Vereins-und Westbank

CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for Jan. 15, 1982, excluding bank service charges.

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Ford's Caldwell Says He Met With GM Chief Before Talks

(Continued from Page 7) passing labor-cost savings on to consumers, and Mr. Caldwell said he felt the labor negotiations have

turned into "a marketing debate." "The purpose of these negotiations is to reduce the cost of production in the U.S." he said, Mr. Caldwell said Ford's prices

will remain competitive with GM's, even if the No. 2 automaker does not agree to the specific UAW proposal. Mr. Fraser, however, said Ford will be forced to cut its prices.

Up to \$1,200

"If we negotiate the price at GM, Ford has to meet with GM in the marketplace," he said. "The net result will be the same."

The union has set a deadline of next Saturday for completion of the contract talks.

Albert Warren, GM's vice president for labor relations, said Saturday that the company is seeking labor concessions and other cost reductions totaling from \$1,000 to

The cuts in car prices might be concentrated on slower selling models, rather than evenly distribused among all car lines, he said. Mr. Warren also told reporters the company was looking beyond the UAW to achieve the cost savings, including contract concessions from the 16 other unions

working at the automaker.
Mr. Warren acknowledged that to cut car prices by \$1,000, it would take a \$5-an-hour reduction in the rate of about \$20 an hour that GM pays for assembly line

Mr. Fraser has flatly rejected a \$5-an-hour concession. Even \$2.50 an hour, he said, would be too

Mr. Fraser also said the passthrough to car buyers of savings achieved by concessions will not necessarily be a part of a contract with Ford.

He described the Ford proposal as "very interesting," "It doesn't necessarily have to be a pass-through. We don't have to march in lock step — there could be an alternative," he said.

Meanwhile, Chrysler Chairman Lee A. Iacocca said the possible contract concessions for GM and Ford will not hurt his company unless they bring drastically lower car prices because Chrysler has a \$300 to \$900 price advantage over

the other two automakers. Mr. Iacocca said Ford and GM had to ask the UAW for the concessions because Chrysler two years ago got union concessions to qualify for \$1.5 billion in federal loan guarantees. Those concessions led to Chrysler's price advantage over its two major U.S. com-

"I made my deal ... two years ago," he said. "I'm not negotiating

until September ... so I'm just watching what's happening." Mr. Iacocca, who said he is con-

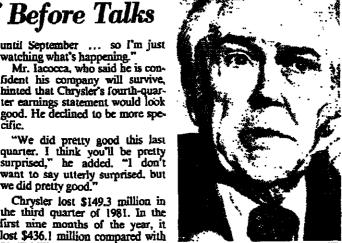
fident his company will survive, hinted that Chrysler's fourth-quarter earnings statement would look good. He declined to be more spe-"We did pretty good this last

quarter. I think you'll be pretty surprised," he added. "I don't want to say utterly surprised, but we did pretty good." Chrysler lost \$149.3 million in the third quarter of 1981. In the first nine months of the year, it

\$1.47 billion during the first nine

(Continued from Page 7)

months of of 1980



Mexico, Burdened by Debts, Agrees to Higher Margins

the Electricity Commission of New South Wales, which is selling power generators to Eraring and guaranteeing to purchase enough power supply from Eraring to as-sure its ability to service this debt. But because there is no outright Elcom guarantee and because the loan is so large and the structure fairly complicated, the margin being offered is about 1/8 point more generous than top Australian credits normally pay, managers say. Salomon Brothers of New York has put the financial details together and, with the Bank of New South Wales, is arranging the loan. Six banks have fully underwritten the deal and they are now looking to put together a syndicate of Australian and non-Aus-

tralian managers Terms on the 15-year loan call for a half-point margin over Libor for the first five years, rising to % point for the next five and % point over Libor for the final five years.

In fact, however, the average life of the loan, 8½ years, is rather short. Drawdown will take place through June 30, 1985 and repayments will start in October of that

From the United States, Gulf States Utilities, under the aegis of Irving Trust of New York, is seeking \$600 million for 7½ years. Lenders are offered the choice of a margin tied to Libor — a spread of % point for the first 4½ years and % point thereafter --- or the prime rate (prime for the first 41/2 years and prime plus a quarter point thereafter) or the adjusted rate for certificate of deposits (with margins equal to those on the Libor portion). No participation fees are being offered.

Elsewhere, South Korea's Export-Import Bank is asking banks eight-year loan. South Korea is re- Friday.

This announcement appears as a matter of record only

portedly looking to pay somewhat less than the split 1/2- % point over Libor that the Korean Development Bank paid on its recent \$500million, eight-year loan.

Greece is also reported to be sounding the market out on terms for a \$200-million borrowing.

Madrid, which has been discussing a \$100-million, eight-year loan since last summer has finally indefinitely shelved its plans because of a dispute over how much it should pay to get a loan guarantee from the Instituto de Credito Official, banking sources said. Banks were offering a split 1/2. 1/2 point margin over Libor provided there was an ICO guarantee.

Brazil to Seek Credits

BRASILIA (Reuters) - Antonio Delfim Netto, Brazil's plan-ning minister and economic chief, will visit France in early February to negotiate financial and buyer credits worth \$2 billion, according to government officials. He will also visit Lisbon for a meeting of the Interamerican Development Bank and Brussels to complete EEC financing for the Carajas iron ore mining project in northern Brazil, they said.

Brazil needs \$17.3 billion in 1982 to meet its deficit on current account and debt repayments. This will be met through foreign loans and credits and direct foreign in-

U.K. Banks in India Loan

LONDON (Reuters) — The four major U.K. clearing banks will underwrite about half of a \$750 million to \$1 billion Eurocredit for a new steel plant in eastto offer terms for a \$300-million, ern India, banking sources said

Borrowers Start Again From Zero

greater than the interest they pay on their loans. But zeros do not pay interest. And thus traders are very reluctant to make a market in

Other issues currently on offer

 Banamex, Mexico's leading private sector bank, is offering \$60 million of 10-year floating rate notes. Investors have the option to request redemption after the seventh years. The coupon will be set at a quarter-point over the London interbank offered rate and is guaranteed to never be set below 51/4

• C. itoh is raising \$50 million through a six-year issue bearing warrants to purchase shares in the Japanese trading company. Annual interest on the bonds, sold in denominations of \$1,000, will be set at 11-to-114 percent and will be guaranteed by Japan's largest bank Dai-Ichi Kangyo Bank.

The warrants can be exercised from March I of this year through Aug. 31, 1987, and for a fresh cash outlay will entitle the holder to buy the equivalent of \$1,000 worth of shares at a price to be set. That premium over the current Tokyo Stock Exchange quote will be "not less than" 21/2 percent. The number of shares that can be purchased as well as other terms will be set Fri-

• Hitachi Cable is offering \$40 million of standard convertible bonds. The coupon, paid semi-annually, is expected to be set at 51/4 percent. The bonds will be convertible into the company's common stock starting Feb. 8 at a price that will be about 5 percent over the current quote when final terms are set Wednesday. Because the face value of the bond can be used to pay for the purchase of the stock, a fixed dollar-yen exchange rate will be established for the life

of the bond. Nippon Electric is seeking \$60 million through a classic 15-year convertible, which is expected to carry a coupon of 5% percent and a conversion premium of about 5 percent. The bonds will be sold in units of \$5,000 and will be convertible starting Feb. 5. Final terms will be set Monday.

 Tokyu Corp. is offering \$30 million of 15-year convertible bonds bearing an indicated coupon of 5% percent. Final terms will be set Thursday.

In the Canadian dollar sector • GMAC of Canada sold 50 million dollars of seven-year notes at par bearing a coupon of 161/2

The School Council of the Is-

land of Montreal sold 30 million dollars of five-year paper at par bearing a coupon of 17½ percent, However, Canadian Pacific Securities withdrew its proposed 50-million offering as it was unwilling to increase the coupon from the indicated 16% percent.

In the Deutsche mark sector,

bond prices eased last week, pushing up yields in the wake of fears that domestic interest rates will be pushed higher by additional government spending to fight unemployment and reduced tax revenues due to the sluggish performance by industry.

Signs that rates are edging high-er were given by the 750-million DM issue for the federal railway, which sold 10-year paper bearing a coupon of 10 percent at a price of 100½ to yield 9.92 percent in the domestic market. This compares with a 10-year federal government issue six weeks ago priced at par bearing a coupon of 9% percent.

The capital market subcommittee set a calendar of 1.1 billion DM of new issues through Feb. 5. Austria was first with twin 75million-DM issues of five years and seven years. Both carry a coupon of 9% percent. The fiveyear paper was priced at a premi-um of 1004 and the seven-year pa-per was sold at par. However, both were quoted at a discount of about

Swedish Export Credit is now in the market for 50 million DM, offering a coupon of 9% percent for

seven years priced at 99%.
Scheduled to be launched this week are 250 million DM for the European Investment Bank and 125 million for Pemex. Other borrowers in the queue are the Council of Europe (125 million DM), Quebec (150 million DM), Philip Morris (200 million DM) and Tauem Autobahn of Austria (50 million DM).

A proposed 200 million DM for Australia was put off until next month's calendar, which will be set Feb. 8, as bankers feared that 1.1 billion DM was all the market

could comfortably take. Also currently on offer are a 12million Unit of Account issue for Copenhagen, which is offering a coupon of 12% percent for 10 years, and a 30-million European Currency Unit issue for Nersa, guaranteed by Electricité de France, which is being offered for eight years bearing a coupon of

13% percent.

Week Ended Jan. 13 Int'l inst. lg. term US\$... 15.34 % 15.10% Ind. long term, USS..... Ind. medium term, USS . Can_S medium term..... 15.11 % French fr. medium term. 17.00 % Int'l inst. lg term yen ECU medium term 8.23 % 12.10 % EUA long term Int'l inst. ig term LF 13.07 %

Market Turnover Week Ended Jan. 15 (Millions of U.S. Dollors) Total Dollar Equivalent 4.899.2 3,619.6 1,279.6

FTC Drops Antitrust Case **Against Three Cereal Firms**

New York Times Service WASHINGTON - The Federal Trade Commission has voted to ismiss a 10-year-old antitrust case in which the commission's staff had charged the three largest U.S. cereal makers — Kellogg Co., General Mills and the General Foods Corp. — with operating a "shared monopoly" in violation of federal law.

The antitrust case, generating 20,000 pages of arguments and costing the government \$5.9 million, was the last of the big antitrust cases pending this year.

The ruling Friday by a 3-to-1 vote was foreshadowed last Sep-tember, when an administrative law judge ruled in favor of the cereal makers. The judge, Alvin L. Berman, ruled that the commission staff had failed to prove its charges and recommended that the commission dismiss the case.

His decision represented an unqualified rejection of the staff's attempt to broaden the reach of antitrust law, which prohibits "unfair methods of competition," to include practices that business leaders regard as ordinary and lawful.

The staff, however, appealed Judge Berman's decision.

In the complaint, the commission staff said that the three cereal companies had acted as though they were one loose monopoly, setting prices for products among themselves, saturating the market with scores of their products to the exclusion of competition, refusing to sell "private labels" to large retail chains, and accepting "price leadership," whereby Kellogg set

the prices for the group.

Thomas J. Campbell, the Reagan administration's new head of the commission's antitrust division, withdrew the staff's appeal late last year. Friday, the commission, after giving the staff two more weeks to review the case, officially dismissed it. All three Republicans, James C. Miller 3d, Patricia Bailey and David Clanton, voted for the dismissal, while the commission's sole Democrat, Michael Pertschuk, voted to hear the

Ms Bailey said it was pointless to hear the appeal, even assuming that all the staff allegations were

EGYPTIAN GENERAL PETROLEUM



CORP. E. G. P. C.

INVITATION TO INTERNATIONAL TENDER

EGPC has applied for World Bank assistance for the second phase of Abu Qir development.

Western Desert Operating Petroleum Company "WEPCO" on behalf of EGPC invites Tenderers to submit their quotations to supply the following submarine pipeline according to 5LX 52 API SPECS. and relative fittings for the second phase of Abu Qir Offshore Gas Field Development.

- 1- 18 Inch Diameter, 0.625 Inch W. Thickness and 16 km. Length.
- 2- 14 Inch Diameter, 0.5 Inch W. Thickness and

Tender documents can be withdrawn from WEPCO Office - Alexandria on January 10, 1982 against payment of L.E. 100.

Closing date for submitting offers in Noon February

Those interested should contact:

Technical Services Manager WEPCO - Borg El Saghr Bldg. P.O. Box 412 - Alexandria Egypt - Telex 54075 UN

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151/2% Debentures due January, 1989

Issue Price 991/2% (less accrued interest to January 15, 1982)

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Goldman Sachs International Corp.

Greenshields Incorporated

Amro International

Banca della Svizzera Italiana

Bank Julius Baer International

Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas

Christiania Bank og Kreditkasse

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Algemene Bank Nederland N.V.

Banca del Gottardo

Bank of America International Bank Heusser & Cie AG

Bank Gutzwiller, Kurz. Bungener (Overseas) Bank Mees & Hope NV Bank Leu International Ltd. Bankhaus Hermann Lampe Banque de Neuflize. Schlumberger, Mallet Banque Internationale à Luxembourg S.A. Banque Worms

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Rea Brothers

The Nikko Securities Co., (Europe) Ltd.

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January 1982

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FRENCH EXPORT CREDIT

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dm 100 Barrian's Overs Inv 63/4 19 May 141/2 9.77 7.99 dm 55 Beecham 8 73 Nev 97 1/2 9.54 8.21 dm 55 Burmon (N) Co.L.Id. 81/2 15 Nev 97 1/2 9.29 9.44 8.72	5.40 5.50	5 374 % 19% Sep 61 1/2 moderity 7% 2/5 Nyk Line 1 Apr 61 yea 37 7 1/3 % 1994 May 94 1/2 25 May 94 374 5/7	3 5.92 1.22 15 - 16 .97 1.27	339 Morgan Jp Cher's 19,14 13,14m 73 44.0 4.14 % 1847 Jun 96 maturity 5.22 1/4 32 4.80 5.36 Motoroia intern 25.20 1 Feb 87 41/7 % 1980 Jul 128 maturity 5.39 2/2 1.04 3.05 ;	AdvCirs AdvRoss AdvSemi
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dry 100 lct influein. 61/2 *2 Mor 833/4 8,77 10,55 7,36 dry 100 infl.Commercial Benk 63/4 83 Jun 961/2 9,51 11,05 3,96 lcm W Metropol Estrik 7,768 63/4 167 Aug 81 1/2 11,30 12,97 8,28	125	5/8 % 1995 Sep 107 1/2 29 Sep 95 592 3/4 Sanktyo Electric Co 1 Apr 86 year 65	4 228 1.44 67 - 5 1.51 2.35	5-0 Northwest Intl 41,9x 15,1x157 524 1/4 22.57 £11 5.56 69 Norwich Overs 20,41 15 Dec 69 24,44 \$195 Dec 86 notwith \$4,9 34,31 4,84 14,51 Dec 86 notwith \$4,9 34,31 4,84	Affice 1.48 Affice 1.48 Affice 5 Agrico-6 AirCor9 AirFig
gm 189 Midland (m) Fin 1/2 YO Oct 42 1/2 4/3 4/3 (m) 189 Midland (m) Fin 189 Midland (m) Fin 18 50 Ct 96 5.80 9.24 5.23 dm 125 Nort Westminster Fin 1 91 Oct 104 J/4 80.21 16.50 cts 1/10 Midl Westminster Fin 2 /2 9 2 3 2 3 10 10 1/2 9.79 9.25	5 20 5 30	Somo Electric Co 1 Dec 75 von 17 7 1/2 % 1999 Nov 337 15 Nov 90 126 7/ Somo Electric Co 1 Dec 76 von 22 4 1/4 % 1991 Nov 235 15 Nov 91 181 5/7	7 3.13- 1.36 7 - 3.25- 1.34	515 Octi Inti Fin 4821 IS Nov 80 9 % 1995 Nov 47 mouthing \$241/2 17.25 525 Owens (Ninois 34.86 1 Feb 73 41/2 % 1997 Jul 81 motherity \$271/8 5.28 3.78	AirWis s AioTGs 40
cm 100 Red InlL.1d. 71/4 93 Jon 180 1/2 9.79 9.67 Jd dm 100 Red InlL.1d. 71/4 83 Jon 191 1/2 8.59 9.67 Jd dm 100 South Scotland Elec 71/4 83 Jon 191 1/2 8.59 9.67 Jd dm 100 South Scotland Elec 71/6 Feb 92 8.73 10.11 7.61 dm 100 Trottolgor House Fin. 61/2 1/2 0.01 95 8.52 9.37 7.15	\$ 50 \$ 70	Sumitorno Electric 1 76 172 28 Nov 76 629 17 Sumitorno Electric 1 Qcf 77 yea 28 6 % 1992 Sep 327 25 Sep 72 168 374	8 7.13 1.26 52 - 4 119- 1.05	539 Pan American 62.62 1 May 67 51/4 % 1988 Sep 47 1/2 markerity \$14 26.25	Alaskiiwi AlskPc f AlexAlex 1.84 AlexBid 1.80
UNITED STATES AMERICA	\$ 30 \$ 50 \$ 50	Surmitions Martol Ind 4 1992 Mor 195 Surmitions Martol Ind 2 Feb 51 ven 18 7 1995 Sep 117 25 Sep 95 125 // Surmitionre Metal Ind 51/4 9 1996 Sep 82 20 Sep 96 22 35	3 3.22-2.22 17 -	5 Penney Je Europ 1835 6 V 1997 Dyc 79 motority 554 1/2 3329 6/3 5 Penney Je Inder 11,91 1 Aug 73 1 Aug 74 1 Au	Algorex Alicoine 25 AliAmer Alegwst
dm 125 Cil-Hosevweil Buil #3/8 10 Aug #1/4 10.20 7.33 dm 200 lpm World Trade 10 26 Apr 140 7.12 1.71 dm 150 Occidental Overseos 4 1/2 13 Oct 17 1/4 10.92 12.69 4.97	570 S-49	73/4 % 1996 Sen 84 22 Sep 95 243 1/5	11 - 9 229- 2.15	577 Persitor Conitol 8.27 1 Apr #1 5 % 1996 Apr #1 moturity 536 3.44 4.06 510 Pioneine Reserv 20.00 15 Jul 70 6 1/2 % 1994 Opc 63 1/2 mathematicy 550 452.17	AllegBay .40 AldBn s.80 AlldCap .80s AllgVanL .20
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CONVERTIBLE BONDS	5.50 5.50	6 1/4 % 1992 Sep 307 29 Sep 92 112 1/5 Tostilba 1 Nov 29 yen 19 7 1/4 % 1994 Sep 178 29 Sep 94 193 1/3	5 1.25- 1.57 M.20 - 5 1.40- 1.57	5 % 1968 Feb 61 1/2 maturity 555 94.68 10.36 Security States Stat	Altx 84un Amrc wi
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7 2/4 h, 1999 Mar 124 5 Mar 99 str 165 5/9 4.61- 3.52 1 5 cm 99 ml 172.10- 1 5 cm 9 ml 172.10- 1 6 cm 1 6 cm 1 7 cm 1 6 cm 1 6 cm 1 7 cm 1 6 c	\$40 \$30	4 3/4 % 1988 May 22 1/2 materity 5 80 Alosko (efersto 23.5) 20 Aor 61. 21/4 % 1995 Dec 67 materity 5 42 1/2 Alco Standard 50.89 15 Oct 79	\$11.76 2 71.89 3.66	516 Secret Internal Supplement Su	ABcoth s Amerika 48 ACity8k ACity8k
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5.30 Boors Co L70 5.34 5 1993 Aug 87 1 July 2 p 277 1/4 3.07- 3.85 5.84 Brown Boveri Bbc 5.24 1 July 7 p 277 1/4 3.07- 3.85 6.41/4 % 1993 Dec 65 meturity 5 200 3/8 30.24 5.56	125	51/2 % 1992 Apr 150 maturity 5151/3 American Meter 143.47 1 Oct 72 6 % 1992 Apr 49 meturity 57 American Tobocc 55.56 15 Man	5 294-221 38.67	575 Texason (Europe) 22,66 i S Apr 69 41/2 5,1985 Jul 72 1/2 montrilly 544 1/4 2,53 9,41 525 Texas int Airl 68,97 15 Apr 79 71/2 5,1997 Aug 57 montrilly 514 1/2 42,74 2,78	AGriyFn .20b AminLi AindmF 1.12b
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51/4 % 1997 Sep 124 materiny 3 to 1 of 2 1/6 1/6 ff 100 Genvols Dance 46 15 Sep 72 5 % 1997 Jun 84 materiny ff 1500 4.18- 3.04 5 % 1997 Jun 84 materiny ff 1500 4.18- 3.04 9 1/2 % 1995 Oct 113 7 Oct 99 243 297- 3.53	5 25 5 25 5 30	47/8 % 1993 Aug 74 meterfly \$22.3/4 Bioclear Energy 45,71 1 Jul 80 81/4 % 1995 Jul 70 meterfly \$21.7/1	8 23.74	528 Varco Init Pin 32.79 B 1/2 % 1996 Marr 70 1/2 resturity \$30 1/2 37.62 77 540 Varsay Loberatori 21.16 9 1/4 % 1996 Mayr 89 resturity \$47 1/4 34.57 38	AmSolar AStatLt .80 AWeld z.70a
525 Honorovers Fin 1 Aug 81 p 274 - 9 1/2 % 1996 Oct 89 7 Oct 96 p 317 31- 3.53 \$48 Honorovers 34.67 1.1cm 69 M1 164 -	530 535	Borden Overseos 34.78 15 Apr 72 6 3/4 % 1991 Jul 93 1/2 motority \$28 3/4 Borden Overseos 31.75 1 Jul 73 5 % 1992 Seo 84 1/7 motority \$31 1/2 Broodway-Hole 24.10 15 Jun 73 15 Jun 73		4 1/2 % 1997 Apr 70 1/2 motherity \$48 \$5,59 4.44 \$30 Wormer Lambert 14.76 1 Apr 74	Ametes 272 Amican 98 Amican 98 Amesk 1,200
\$ 100 lel int Fin 124.77 1 May 78 p 460 - 6 274 % 1979 Cot 70 1 Sept 77 p 266 1/3 52-567 \$ 325 inchase LM 151.23 15 Oct 77 p 285 -	\$25	43/4 % 1997 Jun 48 maturity \$41 1/5 Cornetion Comp 19:22 I Aug 73 4 % 1988 Jun 67 1/2 maturity \$52	2 88.13 8.13 25.9? 4.53	529 Warner Lambert 34.89 1 May 69 4 1/2 % 1986 Aug 81 maturity 529 8.00 6.44 575 Xerry Corp 6.76 1 Jon 75	Ampai pf.20a Ampilca Anome 8.12 Anadite .10
63/4% 1992 Apr 76 18 Mor 92 p 351 3/4 3,14 6,58 16 p 500 p 645 - 8 % 1995 Auro 43 15 Jul 95 p 570 1/3 39,18 6,58 1616 p 645 p	\$7 \$15	6 % 1989 Dec 71 maturity \$29 Cdc Control Dat 16.55 15 Oct 68 5 % 1988 Apr 73 maturity \$40 2/5	4.23-11.84 5 34,17 1,52	5 % 1988 Dec 61 1/2 meturity \$ 148 T34.89 7.74 \$ 20 Xidex Inti Fin 34.8 15 Dec 80 8 1/4 % 1995 Dec 98 meturity \$ 29 1.15-	Aniogic Analysiat 30 Anam s
51/4% 1979 Qc; 77 materity \$240 1.03 4/8 5.35 Metrosolitan Estate 1 Feb 21 p 247 - 21/4% 1976 Jgn 76 15 Dec 55 p 311 77 2.13 289 554 Michella Intera 4.5 1 Apr 70 ff 1216 -	\$50 \$12	Charter (ni Fin 20.5)) Oct 77 8 1/4 % 1944 Oct 51 1/2 motority \$48 3/4 Chesebrough-Pon 48.82 1 Nov 87 4 3/4 % 1983 Dec 122 motority \$24.1/2		— HIGHEST CURRENT YIELDS —	AncpBsh 1.32 AndrG s Andrsn s AndrsG s.20
5 20 Nevo Industri g/s 15 Apr 77 ctor 228 - 7 % 1987 Jean 415 30 Dec 80 ctor 318 3/4 5.52-53 5 G Poribus Suisse 1 Oct 80	\$25 \$50	Chesotrough-Pan 37.38 15 Sep 70 4.1/4 % 1984 Dec 112 motherity 526.3/4 Chevron Overs 64.37 1 Aug 5 % 1985 Feb 238 motherity \$ 15.5/5	4 136 490	On convertibles having a conversion	Andrsing .44 Andres Angles s AngSA .99e
6 1/4 * 1990 bec 98 1 Dec 99 \$265 29 2.58 1 300 Phillips Lumpos 6479 1 Jun 69 hrl 42.50 42/4 * 1990 Jun 91 moturity half 29 3/5 28.98 842 \$75 Romk Crypatista (48.86 14 Feb 14 p 614 - 1	\$60 \$60	Chrysler Overs 14.13 15 Aug 68 5 % 1988 Feb 47 1/2 meturity 562 Chrysler Overs 1240 15 Dec 68 43/4 % 1988 May 45 1/2 meturity 5 72 1/7	573.14	premium of less than 10%.	AngAGd 10.626 Antor Anthm El
4 1/4 % 1993 Feb 43 * parturity p 772 1/2 \$6.61 6.07 Idm 29 Romanous Int 1431.48 1 Jen 73 p 67 1/2 6 1/4 % 1992 Jun 77 1/2 parturity p 72 1/2 27.44 4.87	\$ 15 \$ 25	Com Psychiatric 32.26 15 Apr 61 \$ 2/4 % 1996 Apr 97 majority \$ 31 Considerated Tel 41.31 1 Apr 69	2,09- 1,55	\$15 Mossmutual Miles 50.06 3 5ep 81 5. 1974 Jul 7 20 17.2 moturity \$20 8.46 13.54 \$25 Sonikra Electric Co 1 Aor 85 ven 467 - 8174 1975 Mar 71 20 Mar 75 616 475 2.51 2.50 \$150 Nicor Overs Fin 77.39 1 Dec 80	Apoge s.12 ApoleC Apli@ng ,40 ApldM s
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\$174 % 1987 May 70 moturity #166 167.13 2.30 \$30 Succe Finance 1551 28 Jun 76 #252.55 - 7 % 1985 May 80 moturity \$44 1/2 8.67- 7.15	\$20 520	6 1/4 % 1986 Oct 78 1/2 moterity \$54 1/2 Curumins Int Pin 27.65 1 Mary 67 5 % 1988 Aug 96 methority \$26 1/6 Domon Corp 11.75 1 Jul 73	6 122· 5 <i>5</i> 7	\$ 1/4 % 1996 Jon 76 15 Dec 92 p 311 7/9 2.13 2.80 \$25 Honson Overs Fln 1 Aug 81 p 274 - 91/2 % 1996 Oct 89 7 Oct 96 p 317 31- 3.51	ArdenGo ArgeofE ArizBk JUb
6 1/4 % 1990 Dec 75 materity \$191 17,23 4.55 \$20 Toylor Waddow 15.lan 81 p.694 - 8 3/4 % 1990 Dec 50 1 Nov 90 p.631 1/3 .57- 2.61	S 20 S 15	5 1/4 % 1967 Dec 51 1/2 mgfurity 5 72 3/4 Ourt Industries 10.10 1 Sep 73 4 3/4 % 1967 Aug 67 1/2 mgfurity 5 99 Denny's Inhera 2L/1 1 Oct 69	29.29 5.76	530 Alco Standard 50,00 15 Oct 79	Artos s ArtsWey AssdBcp.44 AadCole 1,040
525 Thorn Intern .1. Nov 78 p 367 - 7 % 1768 Jul 115 16 Jul 8 p 368 1/4 121- 124 157 Jul 7 14 187 Jul 7 18 Jul	dm 98	5 1/2 % 1989 Mor 79 maturity 541 800eutsche Texado 548 1 Nov 67 5 % 1986 May 85 15 Apr 86 dm 170 Dictophone (nt 35.71 1 Oct 68	13.15 3.67 97.94 9.25	7 24 % 1989 May 79 5 May 19 5 44 45 5 54 45 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	AsdCom Die AssdHst ,12 AstroOr Astron Bie
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51/4 % 1996 Mor 96 1/2 22 Mor % 726 . 48- 1.11 530 Asohi Chemical Ind 1 Aor 75 ven 148.20 - 61/4 % 1979 Sep 315 15 Sep 90 103 1/5 1.25 1.79 530 Asohi Optico 1 Cg Ltg 1 Nev 77 yen 457.50 -	\$ 15 \$ 13	5 % 1987 May 80 regionity 5:36:2/3 E.L. Intern 21:98 1 Oct 73 4:3/4 1 1987 Dec 63 maturity 3:45:1/2 Electron Memori 29:25 15:Jul 69		375 Inchease Ltd 15122	Attentoil Attents Atweloc AustinBc 1,40
7 % 1994 Magr 97 1/2 15 Magr 94 429 1/4 229- 1/4 515 Asics Corporation 1549 71 ven 541 - 53/4 % 1997 Jen 96 1/2 8 Jen 93 558 1/2 5.45- 1.32 \$80 Comen Inc 71 Dec 77 yen 579 -	\$ 20 \$ 20	51/2 % 1988 Dec 66 maturity 533 1/2 Esterfline (nt 25.21 15 Oct 80		\$25 Toyo Menko Koleha 1 Dec 80 yen 202.76- 7 3/4* 19*6 Mar 91 21 Mar 16 209 1/2 3.23- 2.54	AutoCiv Jüe AutoCiv Jüe AutoMik AutoMiLb
559 Constrinc 5 24 % 1994 Dec 142 materity 80 1/4 1.17- 1.27 5 50 Constrinc 5 3 or 81 ven 89 - 6 1/4 % 1995 Dec 107 21 Dec 95 809 2/3 6.59 1.27 \$40 Dol Nispon Ink Chem 20 Aug 81 ven 80 -	530 540	4 1/2 % 1985 Dec 92 meturity \$41 Fedders Copital 21.16 15 Dec 72 5 % 1992 May 36 meturity \$47 1/4 Firstens Overs 3484 11 Dec 68	6.25 5.35 c \$25.25	- Explanation of Symbols-	AutMdL wt Autotroi Autoton 20e
6 % 1996 Mar 86 25 Mar 96 274 1/2 4,84-2,44 \$15 Dail Nispan Prinking 1 May 71 yes 171,78- 6 3/4 % 1986 May 665 26 Aprile 106 1/3 2,40-1,24	540	5 % 1988 May 65 1/2 marketly \$29 3/8 Ford intern Cob 18.11 15 Nov 68 5 % 1981 May 66 1/2 marketly \$22.79 Ford intern Cob 19,81 1 Oct 71	SL# 495	CNS Concedion Dollor SDR Special Drawing Rights ECU Europeon Currency Unit Y Yen	Avotor Avotor AziçMi s.32 BBDO 1.20
6 % 1991 Aug 105 30 Aug 11 588 3.52-2.34 \$57 Dajel Inc 1 Nov 77 yen 8G - 6 1/2 % 1994 Aug 95 1/2 maturity 638 1/9 25.06 2.34	\$ 59 \$ 75 \$ 10	6 % 1786 Mgr 67 maturity \$ 50 1/2 Ford Intern Fin 17.79 20 Apr 74 5 % 1988 Mgr 53 1/2 maturity \$ 56 1/5 Galvestos-Houst 38.46 15 Dec 29		DM Deutsche Mark FF French Franc	BDM ,15e BIWCbi ,08e BSNCp ,021 BSN up
7 1/4 % 1991 Mar 90 15 Mar 91 480 4/5 4,22- 2,65 \$50 Datio Securities 16 Dec 81 year 513 - 5 10,2 % 1996 Sep 78 25 Sep 94 8/4 5.21, 1,44	\$ 50	8 % 1994 Dec 99 majurity 526 General Electr 1238 15 Jun 73 4 1/4 % 1997 Jun 82 majurity 580 2/4	1.47- 1.53 17.72 5.49		BairdCo † BakerFe 2a BoldwLy .80
550 Full sul Fornut 105 23 Sep 14 6470 - 35 .19 50 Full sul Ltd 1 Jul 81 947 32 - 19 51 72 174 174 174 174 174 174 174 174 174 174	150 515	General Foods 23.32 4 5/8 192 Oct 94 maturity 5 42 7/8 192 Oct 94 1 Nov 68 1 Nov 68 51 2 4 1 Nov 68 1	32.14 7,21 254.87	COMMING IN	Balca BollyPP BancOne 1.80 BacPanc 1.68
540 Furukowa Electric 15 Jul 81 yen 300 – 53/4 % 1996 Mar 122 1/2 21 Mar 96 27/2/3 . i.18- 1.36 549 Mittachi Credii Corp 16 Jul 81 yen 1773.86 % 5 % 1998 Sep 97 22 Sep 96 1/28 7.04 . 29	\$ 20 \$ 50	53/4 % 1964 Feb 40 maturity 5 19 Gillette Comp 14.93 38 Jun 73 4 3/4 % 1967 Dec 67 1/2 maturity \$67	214.45 36.53 6.34	APRII	BoncoP s1,200 Bocobio ,80 Bocoki a,60 BopHow 1,86
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51/2 % 1989 Avgr 140 24 Feb 89 533 4/5 1.07- 1.17 550 Hb-Yokodo Co Liid 22 Jun 77 yen 1678.49 2 4 % 1972 Avg 111 30 Avg 92 Bibl 1/8 3 76- 3 76	2 90	Henris Intern 65.98 27 Dec 72 5 % 1992 Apr 225 inadurity \$15.1/6 Hen Finance Ny 22.99 18.40 ft 11.1/4 % 1996 Apr 95 inadurity \$43.1/2	77.15 1.95		Banctec BangHE 1,52 BkCom s1,29a BkDelw 2,64 BkLeum) s.81e
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N.Carolina 73, Duite 63 N.Carolina 51, 52, Wake Forest 50 S.Carolina 92, Georgia 52, 66 Tennessee 71, Vanderbill 69, OT MIDWEST Ball St. 88, W.Alichigan 74 Clevaland St. 78, III.-Chi.Circle 76 Bott St. se, wow. Leveland St. 72, III.-Chi.Circle. Daylen SB, Lovela. 11, 27 Delaware St. 52, E. Illinois 22 E. Michigan 77, Bowling Greet Illinois 55, Michigan 51, 51 Ingland 64, Ohlo St. 61 Iowa 78, Wiscansin 42 Konsas 77, Okiohama St. 72

Fiori Leader in Hope Golf

PALM SPRINGS, Calif. — Ed Fiori shot a 5-under-par 67 Saturday and took a one-stroke lead after four rounds of the Bob Hope Desert Golf Classic. Tom Kite and Rex Caldwell were tied for second at 269 with 18 holes to play in the 90-hole event,

Louisville 74, Cincinneti 58 Marquette 82, Creistion 61 Miamil, Ohie 67, Kent 51, 62 Misseeri 44, Nebraska 42 Minnesota 67, Michigan 58 Notre Deme 97, Devidopa 42 Purdue 54, Northwestern 57 Tutse 99, Wichile 51, 88

Boylor 55, Rice 53
Grambling 71, Prairie View 58
Lamor 65 Pan American 52
Oklohome 68, Iowa 51, 67
SMU 67, Houston 66
Texos 57, Arkansas 73
TCU 67, Taxon Yankasa

Boise 5t. 92, Idoho St. 88, OT Colorado St. 57, Air Force 49, OT Cotorado St. 57, A1 Force 49, OT Idoho 59, Weber St. 44
Kanses St. 78, Colorado 58
Mantona St. 58, Mantono 57
Oregon St. 76, Oregon 61
Son Diego 91, 65, Texas-E; Paso 61
Son Prancisco 108, Loyola, Calif. 74
Son Francisco 51, 59, Chico St. 54
Southern Col 64, Artzano 51, 57
Southern Col 64, Artzano 51, 57 Southern Cal 64, Arizong St. 57 UCLA 65, Arizong 56 Washington 74, California 62 Washington St. 63, Stanford 58

Friday EAST
Columbia 54, Dertmouth 50
Cornell 57, Harvard 56
SOUTHWEST
Abliene Chris, 78, Texas Luther
FAR WEST
Paragraphy Volume 74, 11th 65 Brighom Young 74, Uleh St Idoho 73, Idoho 51, 62

> More Sports On Page 13

Soccer Champion Argentina Will Open Against Belgium

The Associated Press

MADRID — Argentina, the defending champion, will face Europe's top teams in June's World Cup soccer tournament in Spain. Saturday's draw, held here, put Argentina in Group 3, along with Belgium, Hungary and El Salva-dor. Argentina will inaugurate the tournament against Belgium at Barcelona June 13.

Each team in a group plays the other three teams in the tournament's first phase. Two teams from each group will qualify for the second stage, which will comprise four groups of three teams each. The group winners will contest the semifinals, with the final in Madrid on July 11.

Six teams — Italy, West Germany, Argentina, England, Spain and Brazil — were seeded; the rest were drawn by lot. The teams had been arranged in three groups on a basis of playing strenth and regional considerations. The organiz-ing committee worked it so that the South American teams were kept apart and the Eastern European countries did not have to play each other.

All the teams had to play

through a qualifying comp — except for Argentina and

country Spain. The draw pairings and sizes of Group I (played at Vigo and for Coruna): Italy. Poland. Polands Polands

mercon. West Germany, Algeria, Austria. Group 3 (Calicante and Elche Argentina, Belgium, Hungary,) Salvador

Şalvador. Group 4 (Bilbao and Vallado lid): England, France, Czechosia vakia, Kuwait, Group 5 (Valencia and Zaza): Spain, Honduras, Yuspon

via, Northern Ireland. Group 6 (Seville and Males Brazil, Soviet Union, Scotton New Zealand.

Transactions

three-year contract. KANSAS CITY—Signed Tom

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NEW YORK (AP)-	Bid Ask	Bid Ask	Martral	Funds	Bld Ask	Bid Ask	91
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(Net Asset Value) or -	i Calvin Bulleck:	Fidefity Group:	Industry 6.61 NL	Incom 2.66 2.87	Omego 12.75 NL	MANB 5,95 NL	TwitCG: 15.45
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Treasury Bills

Consolidated Trading Of NYSE Listings

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Calls

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Bermudians Pick Leader

The Associated Press

HAMILTON, Bermuda — The
ruling United Bermuda Party has
chosen Home Minister John Swan, 46, as its new leader and prime minister of this British colony. Da-vid Gibbons resigned last week af-

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Gold Options (prices in \$/02.)						
Prices	Feb.	May	Aug			
36 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	500- 7.00 2.50- 4.00	23.00-26.00 14.00-17.00 10.50-13.50 6.00- 8.00	24.00-27.00 17.00-20.00 12.00-15.00 7.00-10.00			
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This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

ENGELHARD CORPORATION

has acquired 50% with option for the remaining 50% of the share capital of

COMPAGNIE DES METAUX PRECIEUX

Paris, FRANCE

The undersigned acted as advisor



BANQUE DE LA SOCIÉTÉ FINANCIÈRE **EUROPÉENNE**

20, rue de la Paix 75002 PARIS

January 1982

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Chicago Exchange Options For the Week Ending Jan. 15, 1982

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Consolidated Trading

Of AMEX Listings

Catholic Ministry

Gets U.S. Converts

United Press International WASHINGTON - Sixty-four

former Episcopalian priests, most of them married, have begun a

Vatican established process to be-come Roman Catholic priests, ac-

cording to Catholic officials in the

Another 20 have sought information on the process, according to Bishop Bernard Law of Spring-

field-Cape Girardeau, Mo. Bishop Law is the ecclesiastical delegate for the Vatican's Congregation for the Doctrine of the Faith and is

overseeing the movement that was set in motion in 1976 when the Episcopal Church in the United

States voted to allow women to be

Issues freded to: 919

United States.

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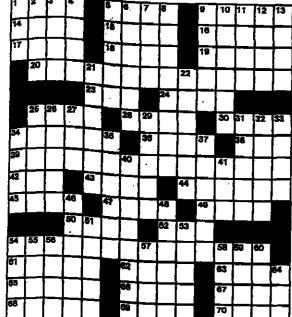
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ACROSS 1 Bet consideration 5 Leif's father Calls a cab 14 Rubber variety

15 San — Italian resort 14 Bone: Comb. 18 Mideast land 14 Rob's cousin 29 Double value proverbially 23 Roman bronze 24 Wander

25 Upon 28 Whirl 39 Vipers 34 Treeles 36 Park and Fifth 22 Rellhop's expectation film? 42 — Alamos 43 Nigerian

native 44 Camera support — Sholam.' Israeli song 49 Type of room

Vietnam general: 1966 54 This is

sufficient 61 Proposition for proving a theorem 62 Rich soil 63 Part of T.L.C. 65 Twilled cotton 66 Sea bird 67 Sin 68 Mine entrances

69 Observed 70 City-DOMN I Goddess of plenty 2 Information 3 Dreary 4 Hindu garb 5 Wear away 6 Negligent 7 "——Old Cowhand" 8 Devise

9 Prophet or O.T. book 10 Respiratory illness 11 Willow 12 Far from fat 13 Realty sign 21 Souff made from tobacco

25 Friend of Aramis **26** Succinct 27 Unclose, in poesy 29 Loads a burro 31 What Armstrong

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took on the MOOR 32 Central point 33 Hied 34 Town on the Vire 35 Result 37 Woe **40** Vents 41 Phooey's elegant relative

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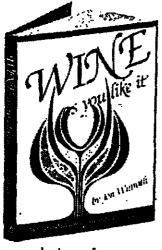
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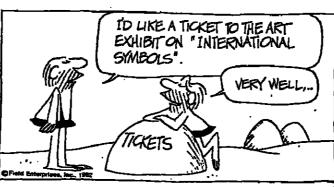
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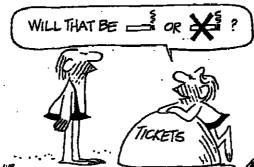
















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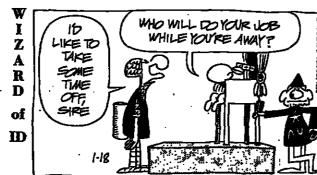


















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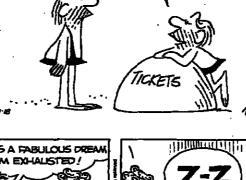
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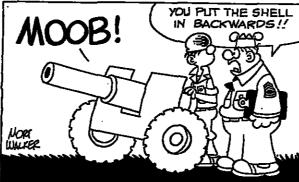
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B-Q5.

Browne at once began undermining Black's grip with 20 P-N3, N-Q6; 21 PxP — he had no need to fear 21...NxP?!; 22 NxN!, BxNch; 23 QxB, RxR; 24 RxR, RxB because the ending is superior for White.

An essential part of Browne's plan was the exchange sacrifice with 22 R-B1! — Remlinger had no choice but to accept it by 22...NxR; 23 RxN, K-NI; 24 RxP, although White's knight plus two pawns outweigh the

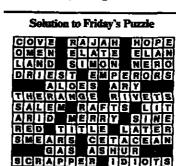
BOOKS.

DISNEY ANIMATION: The Illusion of Life By Frank Thomas and Ollie Johnston. \$49.95 Abbeville, 505 Park Avenue, New York 10022 Reviewed by Charles Solomon

THE term "Disney animation" has come to mean a standard of excellence as absolute as Rolls-Royce or Tiffany, the criterion against which all other animation is measured. Every technique and principle in the animator's repertory was discovered, invented or refined by Disney artists. But "Disney animation" also connotes a collection of childhood memories. These animated creations are so thoroughly a part of the American popular culture that it is difficult to step back and judge them objectively. As a result, the Disney story has never been satisfactorily documented: Readers have had to choose between studio flack and scathing denounce-

Thomas and Johnston, two of the celebrated "Nine Old Men" (as Disney called his key group of animators), have written what will almost certainly be the definitive work on the subject. Neither a strict history of the studio nor a how-to-manual, the book combines elements of both with profiles of major animators and personal reminiscences and reflections. Both men have a wealth of experiences on which to draw. Thomas came to the studio in 1936, Johnston in 1935.

They trace the development of animation at the Disney studio from the days of the rubbery, loose-limbed, weightless characters in "Steamboat Willie" (1928) through the increasing-



ly elaborate and realistic "Silly Symphonies" to the studio's crowning achievements, the classic features: "Snow White" (1937), "Pinocchio" (1940), "Fantasia" (1940) and "Dum-bo" (1941). The most interesting sections of the book deal with this "gold-en age." when the animators discovered the secrets of using weight, anatomy, style of movement and the force of gravity to make their drawings come alive on the screen. During that era, the studio resembled a Renaissance workshop, where artists sought to perfect their creations while training their assistants in the techniques

Visually, the book is an opulent delight, with hundreds of color plates original artwork and blown-up frames from films. Literally thousands of sequential drawings have been repro-duced, giving the reader a feeling for what the animator draws and how many drawings are needed to depict even the simplest movement. Rough-sketches and animators' caricatures of each other provide an intriguing glimpse of the studio's daily workings. For example, a series of thumbnail sketches and notes traces the development of the physical appearance of Kaa, the python in The Jungle Book," from an uninteresting, realistic snake to the flexible, entertaining character he became. Next to the final drawing is the artist's enthusiastic comment, "We've got him!"

For serious students of animation

and film in general, "Disney Animation" offers a wealth of information about the techniques that helped make the studio's creations such unparalleled successes. The average moviegoer who grew up with Mickey Mouse, Snow White and the rest of the Disney characters (and who in the United States under the age of 60 didn't?) will enjoy spending time with this book.

Charles Solomon is completing a-book on animation to be published this spring. He wrote this review for the Los Angles Times.

CHESS

By Robert Byrne

DESPITE an overall tendency toward conservative, technical openings, 1981 was a good year for gambits. Even in the highly positional Queen's Indian and Slav Defenses, lively gambit play came to the fore.

The most popular of the enterprising, speculative openings was the Anti-Meran Gambit against the Semi-Slav Defense. Known for more than 40 years, it has recently become the center of renewed controversy. The kind of sharp play to which it leads can be seen in the game between Walter Browne and Larry Remlinger in the fourth round of the American Open Tournament in Los Angeles.

Who is really offering the gambit in the Anti-Meran? White's 5 B-NS abandons a pawn to 5...PxP, but on 6 P-K4, P-N4; 7 P-K5, Black must offer a countergambit with 7... P-KR3; 8 B-R4, P-KN4; 9 NxKNP, PxN; 10 BxNP, N-Q2 because the routine 10... B-K2; 11 PxN, BxP; 12 BxB,

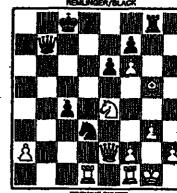
QxB; 13 P-KN3 gives Black trouble developing his queenside.

After 14... P-B4, Browne had commented in Chess Informant, Volume 30, that 15 P-Q51?, P-N5; 16 PxP, PxN; 17 PxNch, RxP; 18 Q-N4 would have been under On 16 PxP, because of the property of the p have been unclear. On 15 PxP, he added, 15...NxP would concede White a slight superiority with 16 Q-K2, BxB; 17 KxB, Q-B3ch; 18 P-B3.

On 18...N-K4!, it would have been approach to low 10 Nx Psi. N PxPsi.

wrong to play 19 NxB?!, N-B6ch; 20 K-R1 (20 K-N2?, N-K8ch; 21 K-R3, RxB!; 22 NxQ, R-R1ch, forces mate), Q-Q4; 21 Q-K4, NxB; 22 QxQ, RxQ with the initiative to Black Thus, Remlinger strongly entrenched his pieces in the center after 19 QR-Ql,

knight plus two pawns outweigh the black rook.



Position after 21 ... Px?

knight at Q6 by playing 22...B-N3? After 23 RxPch, K-N1; 24 R-Q1!, he could not extricate his knight by 24...N-K4 because of 25 B-B4, RxRch; 26 OxR, B-B2; 27 RxB! OxR; 28 N-Q6!, N-N3; 29 N-N5 winning

After Remlinger's 24. Q-Q4, Browne forced the gain of more material with 25 R-B3. When the smoke cleared with 29 R-B1, he had the decisive advantage of queen plus pawn for rook and knight. On 47 P-N5, Reml-inger abandoned the unequal struggle.



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Stenmark Beats Mahre in Slalom; Podborski Victor in Cup Downhill

From Agency Dispatches
KITZBUEHEL, Austria — Ingemar Stenmark of Sweden stormed to victory here Sunday by a record margin, winning a slalom race by a remarkable 3.16 seconds

over Phil Mahre On Saturday, Steve Podborski of Canada also had a large victory margin here in winning his second downhill of the season. He took the Hahnenkamm classic for the second year in a row, this time by 54 hundredths of a second.

Podborski handled the demanding Streif track, regarded as the most difficult on the World Cup circuit, in a minute 57.24 seconds. Franz Klammer was second in 1:57.78 and Ken Read third in 1:57.90. Podborski's victory margin was equivalent to a distance of 16 meters — remarkable in World Cup racing.

Stenmark raced down Sunday's 60-gate statom course in two runs of 49.07 and 53.57 seconds for an overall time of one minute 42.64

MEXIS SLALON 1. Highton Steinmark, 1940000, 11-22 2. Phili Mahru, U.S., 11-45.00 3. Steve Mahru, U.S., 11-45.76 3. Poole de Chieso, Italy, 11-46.76 5. Benot Flättberg, Sweden, 11-47-42 8. Stig Strand, Sweden, 1:47.66. 13. Peter Molly, Holy, 1:48.48. 14. Peter Lücher, Switzerland, 1:48.73. 15. Donlet Fontoine, France, 1:48.93.

MENTS DOWNHALL 1. Steve Podborski, Canada, 1:57.24. 2. Franz Klammer, Austria. 1:57.78. 3. Ken Read, Canada, 1:57.98. 4. Franz Heinzer, Switzerland, 1:54.08. 4. Fronz Heitzer, Switzerfond, 1:58,09, 5. Toni Bürster, Switzerfond, 1:58,00, 4. Erwin Resch, Austric, 1:58,05, 7. Hort! Weirother, Austric, 1:58,22, 8. Leonhord Stock, Austric, 1:58,28, 9. Conrodit Coshomer, Switzerfond, 1:58,37, 10. Gerhard Pfuffenbichler, Austric, 1:58,43, 11. David Murray, Canada, 1:58.68.
12. Helmut Hoeflehner, Austria, 1:38.63.
13. Gustav Oehril, Switzerland, 1:58.68. 14. Phil Mohre, U.S., 1:58.98.

WORLD CUP STANDIN I. Phil Mahre, 217 points. 2. Stemmark, 134. 1. Podborski, 94. Andreos Wenzel, Liechtenstein, 85. S. Jöel Gassaz, Switzerland. 62. 6. Peter Müller, Switzerland. 60.

Phil Mahre's twin brother, borski because I know he is one of Steve, shared third place with Pao the best downhillers on the cirlo de Chiesa. Steve Mahre had a cuit," Klammer said. faster first lap than the Italian, but

was slower second time out. The slalom was held over an icy piste and more than half the entrants failed to finish.

"I'm really happy with my win today and for me that record lead is just as valuable as a gold medal," Stenmark said. "Conditions were extremely difficult, with in the top ten, but the best average the hard and bumpy snow posing result was obtained by Canada the greatest obstacle.

Stenmark's winning margin bettered the 2.56-second advantage that Jean-Noel Augist of France built in Berchtesgarten in 1971.

"Ingernar was really impressive

today and it was his race all the and last week's slalom at Bad way through," said Phil Mahre, the Wiessee, West Germany. current overall champion. "But this was just one race and everybody has his day." Mahre now has a comfortable World Cup lead of 217 points to Stenmark's 134.

Steve Mahre's performance was sign that he has fully recovered from two knee operations last December. "I'm regaining my confi-dence and now I'm sure I'll get better all the time," he said.

Podborski, the runner-up in a downhill here Friday, is the only World Cup downhiller with two victories this season. The three previous races went to Klammer, Erwin Resch and Harti Weirather, all of Austria.

"The win here certainly boosted my morale for the World Cham-pionships," Podborski said. "I knew I could win when I came in second on the same track on Fri-

"This time, I managed to handle the sharp bends in the steepest parts in perfect style — and every-thing went fine. I am very proud to have won here for the second time in two years because I know a victory on this track almost equals a

"But I will still aim at winning the World Championships at Schladming [Austria] in two weeks from now.

Klammer said he was pleased with his second place that earned him a certain berth on the Austri-

an downhill contingent for Schladming. "I am not ashamed to have been defeated here by Pod-

> tisfy Gerulaitis. He said that he would play under protest. But since no official body was sanctioned to deal with

laitis said later that the protest was 'more of a moral stand."

"I just wanted to do it before the h, so that if I lost, it wouldn't

Gerulaitis was the last player to qualify for the \$400,000 masters, which brings together the eight top point scorers on the yearlong grand prix tour. He finished ninth, but earned a berth when Bjorn Borg decided on a five-month break.

let me win anything," he said. Gerulaitis lost a close three-set match to Lendl earlier in the tournament. He played aggressively against Teltscher, despite feeling stiff. He said he had "pulled something" in his back that affected his meet Sunday in the final of a first two long-jump attempts Sat-serve in the second set. He had six \$150,000 women's tennis tourna- urday. Then the graceful Universi-... As good as gold double faults in the set, losing his



A forceful tackle by Scotland's Ian Paxton convinced English scrum-half Steve Smith to pass off during Saturday's Five Nations rugby match in Edinburgh. England and Scotland tied, 9-9.

England, Scotland Draw, 9-9

By Bob Donahue al Herald Tribune EDINBURGH - A long, straining penalty goal that scarcely rose crossbar of the north post at Mur-

and then narrowly cleared the raylield gave Scotland a draw, 9-9, in the final minute Saturday. It was justice for outfighting Eng-Amid the roar, a forest of Scottish flags — scarlet lion rampant on a bright yellow field — thrashed in the hands of Scots who

had whistled all through the British national anthem an hour and half earlier. Captain Andy Irvine had deflated the "suld enemy." The 54-meter kick (just under 60 yards), from 52 meters out and bit on the right, put an early end to high English hope of a grand slam in the 1982 Five Nations rugby championship. It looked later as if the hardest job of English captain

Bill Beaumont's hard afternoon

was mulfling a bitter disappoint-

ment There were other things for Beaumont - and Irvine, too - to be grumpy about. England's chairman of selectors. Budge Rogers. regretted "a poor game of rugby formless, scrappy, very disappointing." Yet weather and field conditions had been perfect.

The council has implemented a

ruling that all players must agree

to participate in at least 10 grand

prix events a year, excluding the four grand slam championships.

Borg has stated that he wished to

limit his commitments to seven

lutely incredible" defense, and home-side management was delighted with what chief selector lan MacGregor called the "the best display by Scottish forwards in years." But neither team could

manage a try.

It was the first tryless draw at Murrayfield in the championship in 20 years. As an example of the defense-obsessed sterility that has plagued international rugby lately, the game was an aptly negative start to the 100th championship

Flyhalf John Rutherford scored with a drop in the lifth minute from one of the few secure scrams Scotland's pack managed all day. After fullback Marcus Rose missed for England with a drop and two penalty shots, center Paul Dodge (twice) and Rose accounted for all of England's points with second-quarter penalties that were stingy reward for a long spell of crushing English pressure.

Irvine kicked a first penalty between Dodge's two. The halftime score, 9-6, stayed on the board for the regulation 40 minutes of the second half and then for three extra minutes of injury time until the last-gasp, downwind placekick that scotched England and stretched to 240 Irvine's world-record points scored for his country.

In 96 championship matches at Murrayfield since the stadium was inaugurated in 1925, Scots have conceded only three tryless draws; in 1958, 1962 and now, 1982, the adversary was England each time. Irvine's backs couldn't or didn't dare to win - not once did the ball get out to a Scottish wing in an attacking movement — but his forwards wouldn't lose.

Ireland in Dublin on Feb. 20, France in Edinburgh on March 6 and Wales in Cardiff on March 20 will have trouble taming hooker Colin Deans, props Jim Aitken and Iain Milne, locks Bill Cuthbertson and Alan Tomes, flankers Jim Calder and David Leslie and No. 8 Ian Paxton.

But for all their spirit and skill at spoiling in the set pieces and

Rogers praised his team's "abso- diving onto a loose ball, the Scots were not strong enough to pin down England's loose forwards — Nick Jeavons, Peter Winterbottom and No. 8 Bob Hesford - with the result that English backs did most of what little memorable running

was on view. There was a sidestepoing foray by left wing Mike Slemen to within eight meters of the Scottish line in the 16th minute. Late in the second quarter. Rose steamed up on the right, collected an instantane-ous pass from Dodge one-handed behind his back and chip-kicked over the opposition to himself.

Midway through the second half. the stocky fullback ran over Irvine rather than serve center Clive Woodward. It was yet another case of an attacking opportunity wasted, but the crowd's attention remained on the prostrate Irvine. He eventually got up.

When a 45-meter penalty attempt in the 34th minute of the second half failed to rise, Rose's punishment of Irvine seemed to have taken its toll.

Smart Loses Smarts

Yet now the Scots pulled out the stops. The frenetic finale, during which Irvine turned up twice in attacks, threatened to overwhelm England. Welsh referee Ken Rowlands was checking his watch with an eye to ending the tension when English prop Colin Smart lost his cool and barged into Paxton after the whistle for a scrum. Penalty.

And so Irvine saved Scotland You only get three points for it," he said — a try, any try, would have beaten England.

Smart said cheerfully after the two teams had dinner together at the North British Hotel that the penalty shot could just as well not have been given, but that was rug-by. That was also late in the night.

Earlier, the usually affable Beaumont had heaved jubilating schoolboys left and right as fought his way off the field to sanctuary in the dressing room. After his shower, he remarked glumly to the London press corps that "you can still win the championship with three wins and a draw.

Gerulaitis and Lendl to Vie in Final of Masters

day night.

By Neil Amdur

Austrian Wins Ski Jump

SAPPORO, Japan (AP) - Ar-

min Kogler of Austria won the 90-meter jump on the final day of World Cup ski jumping competi-

tion here Sunday. Horst Bulan of

Canada finished second and

Mathias Buse of East Germany

pionships."

Saturday.

New York Times Service NEW YORK — Vitas Gerulaitis is at his best when he has something to prove. Saturday, miffed over having to play the first semifi-nal in the Grand Prix Masters tennis tournament, he defeated Eliot Teltscher, 7-5, 4-6, 6-2, and gained a berth in Sunday's final.

He was to face Ivan Lendl of Czechoslovakia, who won his 35th consecutive Grand Prix match by toppling John McEnroe, 6-4, 6-2. The first prize in the eight-man event is \$100,000.

Gerulaitis' anger began when his final round-robin match, with Guillermo Vilas, was scheduled last on Friday's program. It was the third straight evening match for him. The match, which he won, 6-1, 6-4, for a spot in the semifi-nals, started at 10:45 and did not end until 12:01 a.m. Even before the match, he said, he learned that because of television preference for McEnroe-Lendl. he and Teltscher would have to open the

The first semifinal was to have started at noon. Gerulaitis and his coach. Fred Stolle, protested, and the officials then rescheduled it for p.m., a move that still did not

such matters in the sport, Geru-

look like sour grapes," he said.

"It's the first time Biom has ever

serve at love in the fifth game with successive double faults. Teltscher was a grateful semifi-

nalist. He qualified after Roscoe Tanner eliminated Jimmy Connors, 7-6, 6-7, 7-6. Teltscher and McEnroe finished with 2-1 records in their group. But Teltscher took the \$30,000 bonus

as group champion on the basis of

his straight-set victory over McEnroe Friday afternoon. In reaching No. 9 in the world rankings, Teltscher has upgraded his serve, volley and topspin back-hand. He effectively utilized the drop volley against Gerulaitis, and scrambled for every shot.

Gerulaitis won the third set on experience. He started strongly, holding serve at 15; broke Teltscher at 15 with two forehand passes down the line; held at love for 3-0 and broke at love for 4-0. Within minutes, he swept 16 of 18 points, and took Teltscher out of his tem-Lendl had reached the semifi-

nals with a 3-0 group record. His ability to do better against McEnroe than Connors, whom he has never beaten, involves styles. McEnroe's serve-and-volley style gives Lendl a movable target for his passing shots. Also, McEnroe relies more on touch, whereas Connors can match Lendl's ground strokes in pace, power and angle.
Connors' loss to Tanner, in a 9-7

third-set tiebreaker, gave Lendl the chance to draw McEnroe in the semifinals instead of Connors. Lendi played confidently, as if sensing that the tournament was his chance to step out of the shadows of McEnroe and Borg.

McEnroe lacked fire, Perhaps the letdown he suffered in his 6-4, 6-1 loss to Teltscher on Friday had ex-tended. He served three double faults in the opening game and lost serve; there was no bite or consistency on the first serve, and his vollevs lacked the angle and depth to keep Lendl from counterpunching.

Bunge vs. Potter CINCINNATI (UPI) — Bettina Bunge and Barbara Potter were to

ment here after each won grueling ty of Houston junior shattered the

months, 7-5, 1-6, 6-4. grand prix tournaments, plus three Borg Denied Special Status

NEW YORK (UPI) - A request by Bjorn Borg for a special exemption from appearing in the minimum requirement of grand

three-set semifinal matches Satur-

Bunge, seeded fourth, outlasted Anne Smith, 7-6, 3-6, 7-5, and Potter, the fifth seed, defeated Bil-

lie Jean King, who was playing in

her first tournament in three

Borg will have 10 days from the date he receives official notifica-tion of this decision to increase his commitments. If he fails to do so, he will be placed in a position where he must qualify for any

prix tournaments has been denied, the Men's Professional Tennis Council has revealed.

EAST RUTHERFORD, NJ. -

Carl Lewis became the first long

jumper to leap 28 feet indoors and

Billy Olson cracked the U.S. in-door record in the pole vault Sat-

urday night in the U.S. Olympic

the Southwest Conference cham-

inches set by Dan Ripley in 1979.

ered from a first-lap fall and raced

to an overpowering triumph over indoor record holder Suleiman

Nyambui in 13 minutes, 23.08 sec-

onds — just short of his national mark of 13:22.6.

Lewis, winner of the 100-meter

dash and the long jump at the Na-tional Collegiate Athletic Associa-tion and national outdoor cham-

pionships last year - the first to

accomplish the feat since Jessie

Owens in 1936 — fouled on his

The Lewis, 20, leaped 28 feet, 1

Olson, 23, who broke his left

Invitational track meet here.

Lewis Sets World Indoor Mark for Long Jump

record. After that he fouled again

Grand Prix event he wishes to en-

ter, including Wimbledon and the French and U.S. opens.

and passed his final two tries. Lewis also owns the best long jump ever at sea level -- 28-3½ set last year at the outdoor nationals. Only Bob Beamon, who cleared 29-2½ at the 1968 Olympics in Mexico City, has jumped farther. In addition, Lewis holds the colle-giate record of 10 seconds for the

inch, smashing his own indoor record of 27-104, set last year at 100 meters. Lewis said he was a surprised at his record jump. "I didn't think I went that far," he said. "I just wanted to get a legal jump [after the two fouls.]"

arm in several places in 1980, vaulted 18 feet, 6 inches, erasing the national indoor mark of 18-5% Injured in a 1980 gymnastics accident, Olson had to keep his arm in a cast for six months. But last Alberto Salazar registered a drayear he made a sensational recovmatic victory in the 5,000-meter ery, winning the national outdoor race. Salazar, the fastest marathonpole-vault championship and finishing third in September's prestier in history and the U.S. record holder for the indoor 5,000, recovgious World Cup meet in Rome. "I knew it would happen," Ol-

> didn't think it would happen this After breaking the mark, Olson stopped vaniting for the night, foregoing an attempt at the world mark of 18-84. "My legs were a

little sore," he explained.
Salazar, who was overtaken by Nyambui in last year's 5,000 at the Millrose Games in New York when both set their indoor records, made certain that would not happen again. After his fall - apparently the result of a chain reaction

when Solomon Chebor was hit accidentally - Salazar bounced up and moved steadily back into contention.

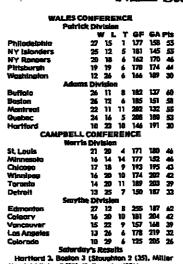
By the fifth lap of the 311/2-lap race, he was already in front. After that, he pulled farther and farther ahead, lapping four of the other six Other impressive winners in the

first event on the 16-meet 1982 indoor grand prix circuit included

(4:08.32); Tom Byers, who overtook Ray Flynn of Ireland in the final straightaway in the men's mile (3:56.32); Renaldo Nehemiah in the men's 55-meter high hurdles (6.94); Jeannette Bolden, who upset indoor record holder Evelyn Ashford in the women's 55-meter dash with a 6.74 clocking, and Merlene Ottey in the women's 400 (53.40).

Mary Decker in the women's 1,500

NHL Standings



Coloury 4. Pittsburgh 8 (McDennid (17), Lo-Minnesota 4, Quebec 1 (Ciccorelli (32), Eaves (11), Smith (24), Young (3); Marois (2)).

Woshington S, Detroit S (Waller (9), Maruk 2 33), Valentine (9), Gauld (9); Oprodnick (19), Sleisdell (13), Osbarne (12), Larson (13), Kirton

St. Louis & Chicogo & (Federico (16), Petterson (17), Sutter (22), Crambeen (9), Mullen 2 (5), Currie (12), Potev (11): Crassman 2 (7), Lysiok (12), D. Wilson 2 (18), Mulvey (14)). Teranto 7. Edmonton 1 (Aubin 2 (5), Valve 2 (29), Anderson (25), Polement (15), Martin (18); Gretzky (57).

Philodelphia 4, Montreal 2 (Allison (3), Holmgren 2 (8), Propp (28); Mandou (19), Friday's Results

Buffalo 8. Toronto 2 (Lombert 2 (18), Perrecuit (18), Foligno 21, Selling 2 (21), Souve (9); Martin (17), Robert (12)). N.Y. Rangers 4, Winnipes 4 (Ropers (14), Rout-solainen (10), Johnstone (10), Beck (4); Hopkins

(3). MacLean 2 (15), Lukewich (21);. Vancouver 3, Los Angeles 3 (Halward (4), Rata (10), Froser (17); Murphy (11), Tumbuil (9), Fox (16)).

NBA Standings

WESTERN CONFERENCE

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Son Dieso 11 26 297 16
Cleveland 125, Uroh 120 (Brewer 27, Huston 24;
Dentiley 46, Green 18).
Phoenix 106, Son Dieso 27 (Johnson 21, Robinson 21, Robinson 21, Robinson 22, Derrolt 129 (Bird 32, Portsh 25;
Lone 31, Tripucka 26).
Houston 116, Son Antonio 99 (Molone 28,
Leovell 22; Gervin 26, Corzine 18).
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21; Vincent 27, Davis 22)
Friday's Resorts
Attenta 96, Philiodelphia 99 (Drew 26, Sparrow
27; Erving, B. Jones 18, C. Jones 14).
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17; Gilmore 26, Lester 19).
Son Antonio 128, Houston 90 (Gervin 32, Banks
21; Mattons, Dumbarov 16, Leovell 10).
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Milwon 22; Dovis 18 C. Johnson, Knight 16).
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woukee 122, Baston 118 (Lanier 24, Ma. 10n 23; Blird 29, Partsh 21).

To Retain WBC Crown United Press International

MANILA — Filipino Rolando Navarrete knocked out Choi Chung II, the top South Korean challenger, in the 11th round Saturday to retain his World Boxing Council junior lightweight crown. Navarrete, 24, delivered a left to the ribs and a right hook to the jaw that sent the Korean down on his knees and turnbling to his right side. He was counted out while struggling to stand up.

More Sports

Konsos City 114, New Jersey 104 (Woodson 25. Kins. E. Johnson 17; A. Kins. R. Williams 26, R. Kins, E. Jehnson 17; A. King, R. Williams 20, Cook 17).
Denver 128, Colios 113 (Vandewagne 24, Encilsh 22; Vincent 22, Cooper 19).
Sam Diese 117; Cleveland 108 (Brooks 21, Williams 13; Edwards 29, Corr 14).
Secrite 115, Unin 103 (Williams 42, Sikma 23; Costley 38, Griffith 16).
Golden State 104, New York 102 (King 32, Free 29; Lucas 22, Richardson 21).

South Tops North In Senior Bowl

From Agency Dispatches MOBILE, Ala. — John Fourcade of Mississippi passed for 115 yards and ran for 33 yards and two touchdowns while Benny Perrin of Alabama contributed an 84-yard pass interception return Saturday as the South scored a 27-10 victory over the North in the Senior Bowl college all-star game.

Fourcade had been expected to play only in one half but had to go all the way after starting quarterback Mike Kelley of Georgia Tech injured his shoulder on the fourth play of the game.

All-America quarterback Jim McMahon of Brigham Young threw for 195 yards but otherwise had a dismal day as he completed only 19 of 47 passes for the North and had three intercepted. Quarterback Robin Gabriel of New Mexico directed the North to its only touchdown.

Japan Bowl

YOKOHAMA, Japan (AP) -Walter Abercrombie of Baylor scored two touchdowns and University of Nevada-Las Vegas quarterback Sam King hit 26 of 41 passes Sunday to lead the West allstars to a 28-17 triumph over the East in the seventh annual Japan

Live telecast on GIANT SCREEN

Red Smith's Amazing Grace: 'Living Is the Trick'

Ingemar Stenmark at Kitzbuebel

NEW YORK — In the college textbook "A Quarto of Modern Literature" there is — sandwiched between an essay by Winston Churchill and a short story by Dylan Thomas — a selection of spot-news reporting by Red Smith.

It is a column on a heavyweight championship

fight between Joe Louis and Rocky Marciano writ-

ten on deadline. It is the only piece of journalism in

the anthology, and the only sport story. To the legion Smith fans, it was not surprising that one of his stories would be included among the works of the finest contemporary writers. For them, Smith was virtually without peer in his profession. Of all those who have written sport for a living, nobody else ever had the command of the language, the turn of phrase, the subtlety of skewer that he had. And perhaps nobody else ever enjoyed it more had.

All he ever wanted to be was a "newspaper stiff," as he often identified himself. "I never wanted to be an actor, never wanted to sell insurance, never wanted to drive a truck," he

once said. "All I wanted to do is what I'm doing," Holdout

New York Times sports columnist Red Smith, who died Friday, won the 1976 Pulitzer Prize for distinguished commentary. The Pulitzer committee cited his work as being "unique in the erudition, the literary quality, the vitality and the freshness of viewpoint."

His Pultizer occasioned a champagne party in the office of A.M. Rosenthal, The Times' executive editor. "I didn't have the champagne," Smith said later. "I held out for vodka and tonic."

He always held out for vodka and tonic. "And no lime," he would tell a bartender. "Just the vodka and the tonic and the ice."

Of the craft he mastered, he once remarked: "Writing is easy. I just open a vein and bleed." But "between those jousts with the mother tongue," he said recently, there was always a fight or football match or ball game or horse race that had to be covered after the column was done. I loved it."

He had great respect for English. His knowlege of the language was so widely respected that he was on the board as a consultant for several dictionaries and encyclopedias. Smith's books included such collections of his columns as "Out of the Red,"
"Views of Sports," and "The Best of Red Smith."

He was as self-effacing as he was esteemed. In "Strawberries in the Wintertime," the last of his five collections of columns, published in 1974, he wrote in the foreword that "finding a title for such a mixed bag can be a problem. "I considered using a catchier title like 'War and

Peace, 'Wuthering Heights,' or 'The Holy Bible,'

but they struck me as dated."

many, but Smith believed his job was significant.

"Sports is not really a play world," he said. "I think it's the real world. The people we're writing about in professional sports, they're suffering and living and dying and loving and trying to make their way through life just as the bricklayers and

This may sound defensive - I don't think it is - but I'm aware that games are a part of every culture we know anything about....It's no accident that of all the monuments left of the Greco-Roman culture, the biggest is the ballpark — the Colosseum — the Yankee Stadium of ancient times. The man who reports on these games contributes his small bit to the record of his time."

But Smith wrote with a light touch and a wryness that put the games and the people involved into perspective. Covering a college football game, for example, he quoted, tongue in check, a program hawker: "Get your programs, folks — the names, numbers and salaries of all the players."

Praise for Smith through the years sometimes came from unlikely sources. Ernest Herningway, in

his novel, "Across the River and into the Trees," described one of his characters starting to read The New York Herald Tribune: "He was reading Red Smith, and he liked him very much."

'A Seedy Amateur ... '

When The Herald Tribune advertised Smith's columns on subway posters, they used Beau Jack, the former boxing champion, for a testimonial Smith was delighted. "Everyone knew," he said, "that Beau Jack was a functional illiterate."

A small man - he stood 5 feet 7 - with a florid face. Smith once described himself as "a seedy amateur with watery eyes behind glittering glasses, a receding chin, a hole in his frowzy haircut." In his later years, his once bright red hair had turned white. But he retained a youthfulness.

He was 76 when he died, but his memory for all his stories never wavered. But he took no credit for it. "You don't get a memory, you are born with it." he once said. "When I was young, I could commit to memory,

almost at one reading, certainly at two, almost anything I enjoyed reading. I knew all 101 verses of the Walter Wellesley ("I hate the name") Smith was never athletic, but he did become an avid fisherman and enjoyed writing disparagingly about his efforts in that passime. He said he had caught his line in

trees all the way from the Andes to Finland He avoided the cliches and flowery approach that many sportswriters adopted, and he tried to cover games and people with the accuracy and insights of a good reporter. He preferred covering such sports

as baseball, football, boxing and horse racing and disdained what he called "back-and-forth" sports like basketball and hockey. He often saw what other writers did not. He

He often saw what other writers up and of wrote of baseball players "in knickers" and of milers "in their underwear." But of all the spectator was his favorite. "There were sports, horse racing was his favorite. "There were more stories at a racetrack," he liked to say, "than anywhere else." His serious view of his subjects increased with

time. In earlier days, he was, by his estimation, guilty of "godding up" the players. And some commentators on the sports world criticized him for giving the sports establishment's high-handed treat-ment of athletes a kind of sanction. He would begin "I know I've grown more liberal as I've grown older," he said. "I seem to be finding this a much

less pretty world than when I was younger, and I feel things should be done about it and that sports are a part of the world." In a sense, Smith became the conscience of the sports world. In recent years he wrote bitterly of the owners of professional teams in their labor-management relations. He wrote the headlines for his columns, and he entitled one on baseball's employer-

employee relationships, "Lively Times in the Slave Trade." He frequently criticized the International Olympic Committee, accusing it of trying to impress 19th-century ideas on a 20th-century world. He was the first columnist to propose publicly that the United States boycott the 1980 Olympic Games in Moscow because of Soviet intevention in Afghanistan. The idea appeared in his column of Jan. 4, 1980, and President Carter formally adopted

a boycott on Jan. 20. In his later years, he naturally emerged as the dean of his profession. But he was never comfortable in that role. When he arrived in Manila for the Ali-Frazier heavyweight title fight in 1975, he thought his hotel room was a little small, until he realized that it connected to the sitting room of a suite. "It's nice," he grumbled. "But I hate the dean treatment."

Taking Off

On that long transpacific flight, another sportswriter had slept for several hours before waking up and strolling brightly about the cabin. Looking up

with eyes bleary from having been unable to sleep on a plane, Smith glared with envy. "Look at him," he said. "He's like Amelia Earhart — you take off and you never hear from him again."

Personally, Smith was a warm, generous man who was as witty and insightful in person as he was in print. To young writers, he was unfailingly help-ful: He answered letters seeking his advice.



Red Smith

Every so often, Smith would find himself well stocked in column subjects. But oftener than not he would wait until the day he had to write to decide. "God is good," he would say. "God will provide."

At the end, God indeed was good to him. Even in his final years, he never thought about retiring. "I want to go like Granny Rice did." he often said.

referring to the famous sports columnist of another

generation. "I just want to fall into my typewriter."

As it turned out, he wrote until he died. His last column appeared in The Times last week. Wednesday he went into the hospital, and Friday he died. He felt dearly about his friends, and enlogized many in his columns. One of his closest was Rice. 'He wrote of men he loved and deeds he admired.' wrote Smith, "and never knew how much bigger he

was than his finest hero." Several years ago, Smith agreed to deliver the culogy at the funeral of his longtime friend Fred Corcoran, the golf impresario. When the mass end-

ed, Smith walked up near the sanctuary and turned to face those assembled in the pews.

"Dying is no big deal," he began. "The least of us will manage that. Living is the trick."

Navarette Beats Korean

On Page 11

SUPER BOWL Sunday, January 24 - 10 p.m. SALLE PLEYEL, TEL: 563.88.78 252 Forebourg St.-Honori, 75006 Pari Tidata Fr.100, Fr.150, Fr.230, Fr.270.

By William Safire

WASHINGTON - "Welcome," says the flight at-tendant in her soft-edged (formerly fuzzy) vernacular, "to the wherev-er-we-are area." Not to a specific place, but to an amorphous and place, but to an amorphous environs fit more for denizens than cit-

The lust for soft-edged areas led city planners to call the combination of city plus suburb a "greater wherever-we-are area," which in
New York gulps
down Newark,
lets Chicago
spread out over
Evanston and
takes Los Angeles halfway out to
Safire which in

This type of urban encroachment led 19th-century vituperator William Cobbett to warn that all England would become "The Wen," a slopping-over of London, spoiling his rural rides; similarly, I sponing ins turn rues, similarly, i feel an urge to castigate the Census Bureau for designating cities-plus-adjacencies as "Standard Metro-

politanStatistical Areas." (I'm from S.M.S.A. 8840).

Recently, the human bean counters have extended the designation of the counters have extended the designation. nation of S.M.S.A. to 36 more locations, turning them overnight into big cities. There are now 323 such places in the United States where flight attendants can welcome you, and civic boosters can extol their Greater Squedunk Met-ropolitan Areas, including Glens Falls, N.Y., and Casper, Wyo.

"Glens Falls and Casper are undoubtedly appealing towns," writes a big-city editorialist for The New York Times. "They might even be appealing cities. But it does neither the places nor the language any good to pronounce them metropolitan."

EVEN as place-name sprawl has afflicted us, a related phenomenon

Berlin Squatters Pelt Police

United Press International BERLIN — Squatters pelted West Berlin police with stones and built a barricade in the street when they tried to force an entry into a house the squatters occupied, ponce said. Twenty-one persons were arrested and three were later charged with obstructing the offi-cers. No one was injured.

AMERICA CALLING

can be observed: People who live within the 323 S.M.S.A.'s have be-gun to call all places not so blessed "the boonies."

The boonies are the land of the people Out There. This slang term of the 1960s is a shortening of boondocks, from the Tagalog bundok, the native Philippine Islanders' term for "mountain." (During World War II, U.S. Marines were equipped with "boondockers," heavy boots for plodding through rugged mountain terrain.) Any out-of-the-way place or re-mote village soon became known as "the boondocks."

Our language would suffer a great loss if all rural places were lumped together and derogated as "the boonies." To resist this homogenization—and to encourage the creative, colorful derogation of small towns that has always stud-ded the American language — I turned to F.G. Cassidy, directoreditor of The Dictionary of American Regional English.

To a question his interviewers posed to thousands of native speakers about "a small or unim-portant place," these were the most frequent responses: sticks, wide spot in the road, boondocks, burg, hick town, backwoods, one-horse town, Podunk, four-corners, no-man's land, hideaway, whistle-stop and jerkwater town. The last two are from railroad lingo. "Jerkwater" comes from an operation of railroad crews when small boilers required frequent refilling, and water tanks were few: A leather bucket at the end of a long rope was used to jerk the water from nearby streams. (Railroad buffs will send in a hundred other derivations; no frantic flagging-down will stop

Other delightful put-downs of small towns uncovered by the man small towns uncovered by the man from DARE include dump, ghost town, Hell's half-acre, dogtown, neck of the woods, Timbuktu (a real place, in West Africa's Mali), tules, back 40, Dogpatch, hicksville, last chance, plumb-nelly, baddy's cow-pasture, tank town. Not included is what Liz Carpenter, of the Johnson White penter, of the Johnson White House, calls her place of origin:

Resume Speed, Tex. Curiously, God's country hardly a put-down, more of a boast, first recorded in the Civil War as a proud description of the North by Union soldiers - has been taking on a pejorative connotation, as in the middle of nowhere.

New York Times Service

Mary Blume

A French Dickensian

Allonging and Marchonging With Sylvère Monod

International Herald Tribune

DARIS - Sylvère Monod is a distinguished Sorbonne professor who specializes in the 19th and 20th-century English novel. He has won many honors — including an honorary degree from an English university and a CBE from the queen — but perhaps the summit, the very nonpareil, was his recent election as the first French president of Britain's Dickens Fellowship.

The Dickens Fellowship, which was founded in 1902 has several affiliates, such as the Pickwick Bicycle Society, and branches as far afield as Tokyo and Boulogne-sur-Mer, a place Dickens was

kyo and Boulogne-sur-Mer, a place Dickens was

It honors the Master, as he is called, in several ways. As close as possible to Feb. 7 each year, there is an annual Birthday Dinner (this year it falls on Feb. 8) at which an Immortal Memory Toast is proposed. The dinner, says Mr. Monod, is splendid. There are also summer fetes at which Fellowship members swan about in Victorian cos-

"I may be prevented from attending that kind of occasion," the professor said, nicely poker-faced. He is a small man with rimless glasses, a tidy beard, precise gestures and a pleasant dry smile that any Englishman might envy.

Because his college years were 1939 to 1943, the professor was unable to cross the channel and udy the Master on the spot. When he was studying for his agrégation his teacher pointed out that there had been no French thesis on Dickens and young Monod bravely stepped in Fifteen years later his thesis, "Dickens Romancier," was translated by the author and published by the University of Oklahoma Press.

Hereditary Fondness

The professor says his love of Dickens is hereditary, having been shared by his father and grandfather. The French, he says, have always liked Dickens. Their passion for Byron and Scott is long past but Shakespeare, Dickens and the Brontes rate very high. George Eliot has had very slight success in France ("Middlemarch" will soon be off the presses) and Thackeray has had none at all.

"I don't know why," the professor said.

"Vanity Fair' has a lot to say to the French and he knew France well."

he knew France well."

The Dickens novels the French like best, says the professor, are "David Copperfield," "Great Expectations" and "Oliver Twist."

"The more facile works and the harder ones are less popular. 'Pickwick' is very un-French and they don't like 'Bleak House,' which is my favorite at

"Great Expections' was my favorite before and before that 'David Copperfield.' I still have a soft spot for 'David Copperfield.' You see, I translated it and it is in the first person so you feel as if you are him. I have also been Jane Eyre, I love Jane

The professor is not mad about 'A Tale of Two Cities' and 'Hard Times' gave him a hard time for a while. "I failed to appreciate it," he said. "I am still not on good terms with 'Little Dorrit," he

The next day he was to lecture at the Sorbonne on George Eliot's "Adam Bede" and he is editing Conrad for the Pleiade edition in France. He is also writing a book on "Martin Chuzzlewit" in English for a British publisher. His bookshelves are lined with such books as "Dickens and Reali-ty." "Dickens and Melodrama," "Dickens on America," and on the wall hangs a teabag from

Favorite Character

Translating Dickens has its ups and downs, the professor says. His favorite character, Mrs. Gamp, is, he says, "fiercely difficult." His other favorite. Mr. Micawber, is easier: Micawber's favorite expression, "In case anything turned up." was easily rendered into French as "J'attends qu'une occasion se presente." The Weller family's habit of con-founding the letters "W" and "V" yielded no French equivalent. "You have to invent something in the spirit, make it a problem in syntax rather

than pronounciation." the professor said. Dickens did remark that France couldn't exist without allonging and marchonging to something or other, but on the whole he is very friendly to the French, the professor says. "Of course there's 'A Tale of Two Cities,' where he's divided in loyalty between France and England. And there's 'The Monument of French Follies,' but that's ironic." Dickens, the professor says, also wrote very favor-ably on the refreshments available in French railway stations.

Literary Event

"Martin Chuzzlewit" has just been republished in France and the reviewer in the magazine Le Point hailed it as one of the literary events of the season, a precursor of Kafka and Roman Polanski. Higher level French literary criticism is in a rather austere mode right now, the professor says. "Even Dickens doesn't discourage that kind of approach. But I seem to note a return to humor in American critics and it's starting in France, where enjoyment of Dickens' humor is new. I even find pathos accepted now."

The professor does not know whether his students would laugh or cry at the death of Little Nell as he does not teach "The Old Curiousity Shop." But a U.S. scholar recently wrote approvingly of the drenching pathos in "Bleak House." Mr. Monod likes "A Christmas Carol" but does

not read it each year. Nor was his Noël especially Dickensian. "Though I did get a Christmas card from C. Dickens," he said. "That's Cedric, a very jolly and pleasant descendant who's quite an ex-pert on Dickensian drinks."

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Letter From New York

A Window on the Shaping of Music

By David Stevens

TEW YORK — The New York Philharmonic has come up with a program that in one stroke expands its audience, benefits the musicians and lets the public in on the alchemy by which conductor and orchestra arrive at the finished musical product.

After a limited trial run last season, the Philharmonic has opened its final. Thursday-morning rehearsals to the public at \$3 a ticket, with seating on a first-come, first-served basis. Proceeds from the ticket sales go to the Philharmonic musicians' retirement fund and the costs of the program are underwritten by a grant from Merrill Lynch Pierce Fenner & Smith. The open rehearsals — 24 are scheduled this season — reach a numerous public made up largely of music lovers attracted by the modest price or the daytime hour, or simply by the opportunity to sit in on the fascinating give-and-take of shaping a musical performance.

The idea is not without some European precedent. The Vienna Philharmonic still calls its Friday afternoon sessions public dress rehearsals, and the Saturday morning concerts of the Orchestre de Paris date back to the public dress rehearsals of its predecessor, the Conservatoire Orchestra. But if these ever were true rehearsals they have long ceased to be, and are now effectively concerts.

In New York, however, the public is warned that these are real rehearsals, that there will be interruptions, that the music may not be played in its entirety or in the order listed, and that the advertised soloist

may or may not appear.

That did not discourage this new public from filling Avery Fisher Hall — except for the first dozen rows, kept empty as a kind of quarantine zone — at the first open rehearsal of the new year. Zubin Mehta, the orchestra's music director, sped efficiently though Hindemith's Concert Music for Strings and Brass, and Brahms' "Haydn" Variations, dispensing brisk comments in a tone barely audible to the public, rehearsing individual sections until he was satis-

iic, rehearsing individual sections until ne was saus-fied, and occasionally glaring toward the audience when it got restless or applauded inopportunely. After the break, Isaac Stern showed up to go through both of Prokofiev's violin concertos, and the result was a rehearsal session at its most productive. The violinist's input on matters of rhythm and phrasing was characteristically persuasive, and the exchange between conductor, soloist and orchestra mu-sicians was more instructive and entertaining than a dozen concerts.

The novelties of the current Metropolitan Opera season so far have been a bold but only partly suc-cessful Stravinsky triple-bill and Franco Zeffirelli's panoramic production of Puccini's "La Boheme," both of which suffer somewhat from the house's vast size and the relative intimacy of the works.

The Stravinsky evening was given coherence not only by being devoted to one composer, but in the designs with a single backdrop and a repeated circular motif by David Hockney, and in the raised and lighted orchestra pit that sought to make a single space of stage, pit and auditorium.

The opera-ballet "The Nightingale" was the unexpected success of the trio of works, delicately staged by John Dexter in Hockney's blue-white sets, and with attractive choreography by Sir Frederick Ash-

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Makarova and Dowell in "The Nightingale."

ton, appealingly danced by Natalia Makarova and Anthony Dowell, although their talents were un-deremployed. The staging of "Oedipus Rex" sought to stay within the spirit of Coctean's libretto, with singers and chorus in evening dress, but Coctean's nonchalance was betrayed by elaborate portentous ness, particularly in the stagy narration intoned by Dowell. "The Rite of Spring" was almost redundant in Jean-Pierre Bonnesous' choreography, pale in comparison with other current versions and no match for the strength of the music.

The "Boheme" was essentially a reworking of Zef-

firelli's justly celebrated version already seen in Miian, Vienna and Salzburg. The director-designer's lens expands to take in all of Paris, with the new first and last-act set presenting a cutout garret framed by the city's rooftops. Heana Cotrubas was an affecting Mimi, Richard Stilwell a refined Marcello, and the veterans Mario Sereni (Schaunard) and Italo Tajo (Benoit and Alcindoro) offered rare strength in character roles, while Renata Scotto sang Musetta as if she thought it should be the principal soprano part. James Levine conducted the Stravinsky with a welcome refinement that was missing in Puccini.

* * * A look at a couple of programs in the current New York City Ballet season offered a chance to see some of the company's staples (Balanchine's "Symphony in C," Robbins' "Goldberg Variations) as well as some relatively recent works (Balanchine's "Ballo della Regina," and Robbins' "Opus 19/The Dreamer"), to confirm that the troupe is dancing strongly, and that plenty of new blood is available — especially on the male side.

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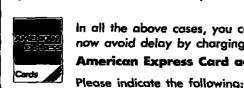
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